

# THE North-China Herald

## AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV, No. 417.

SHANGHAI, MAY 8, 1875.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

### NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK JERDEIN is authorised to sign our Firm from this date.

GORDON BROS.

7ju 65 Hankow, 1st May, 1875.

### NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has, this day, been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

30ju 61 Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1874.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. A. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December ultimo.

OLYPHANT & Co.

30ju 42 Shanghai, 1st January, 1875.

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THIS Agency will be closed on the 30th of June proximo.

No deposits will be received in Current Accounts after the 15th of April, and all parties having Current Accounts with this Agency, are requested to withdraw their Balance, on or before the 31st May.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. SELIGMANN, Manager.

31my 59 Shanghai, 24th March, 1875.

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RHLANG-RLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes  
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As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

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1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

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23oc-75 64

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IS AN

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dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

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A Translation of the "PEKING GAZETTE" for 1874. The work is immensely improved this year, by a very full and complete INDEX.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the China Review, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an interesting and appropriate introduction.

To be had at the N.-C. Herald Office, at Messrs. KELLY & Co., HALL & HOLTZ, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

29th March, 1875.

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11ma-76 55 18th March, 1875.

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IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

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Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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THE

## CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY OWEN ARATOON.

24, CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Annual Subscription, inclusive of postage, Rs. 12.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This seems to be a very readable periodical. —*North-China Herald*.

The "Calcutta Magazine" should find many readers. —*Times of India*.

The Magazine should be in the hands of all. —*Lucknow Times*.

It ought to be supported not merely in Bengal, but also in other parts of India. —*Madras Standard*.

If Mr. Aratoon, the Editor, is able every month to come up to time with as entertaining a miscellany, the success of his periodical is ensured. We think the low rate of subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, should make it a popular magazine all over the East. —*Rangoon Mail*.

The City of Palaces may well be proud upon being able to number a periodical like the "Calcutta Magazine" among her publications, and we congratulate Mr. Owen Aratoon, the Editor, upon his being successful in presenting India with a first class magazine. The subscription is only Rs. 12 per annum, post free in India, and we think every family that can afford the money, ought to subscribe to it. At all events, no Public Library in India should be without it. —*The Cochin Argus*.

5ju-75 32

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BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

CAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

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General Engineers, and Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES adapted for burning Coal, Wood, Straw, Reeds, Cotton Stalks, and other vegetable matter as fuel.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES.

THRASHING, GRINDING, SAWING AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

The whole of which embody specially important improvements, and are of the best possible construction.

M. S. & Co. also manufacture a SPECIAL CLASS OF HIGH-PRESSURE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES on their Patent Principle, which, while combining the durability and efficiency of ordinary Portable Engines, are smaller, lighter, and much more economical in fuel.

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CATALOGUES, with Revised Price Lists, in English, French, German, or Spanish, free on application at the office of this Journal. 22ja-76 49



Colt's New Government Army Revolver.

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Kerosine, Petroleum and Paraffin.

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## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufacturers, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's names may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER. o-a-w alt. 6ju-75 37 (2)



## LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



## Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and uncivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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## F. KRUPP'S

CAST-STEEL WORKS

Essen, Germany.

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

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Shanghai, Hongkong,

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## NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

FOR EXTRA COPIES on Mail and other days, applicants are particularly requested to let their orders be Compradore Orders.—@ per copy, \$0.35, or 3 copies for one dollar—Cash.



# THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV., No. 417.

SHANGHAI, MAY 8, 1875.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

## CONTENTS.

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c. .... | 437 |
| LEADING ARTICLE—                                                    |     |
| Chinese Buddhism .....                                              | 437 |
| SUMMARY OF NEWS .....                                               | 438 |
| EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from <i>Daily News</i> ):                     |     |
| Mr. Hart's Memo. on the Future of Shanghai—III .....                | 440 |
| Attack on Missionary premises at Kiukiang .....                     | 441 |
| The Philadelphia Exhibition .....                                   | 441 |
| The G. N. Telegraph Cable .....                                     | 442 |
| The Shanghai "Defence Tax" .....                                    | 442 |
| EXPORTS, &c.—                                                       |     |
| Tientsin .....                                                      | 443 |
| Hongkong .....                                                      | 443 |
| Yokohama .....                                                      | 443 |
| PEKING GAZETTES .....                                               | 444 |
| PUBLIC MEETINGS—                                                    |     |
| The Shanghai Race Club .....                                        | 445 |
| The French Municipal Council .....                                  | 445 |
| AMUSEMENTS—                                                         |     |
| The Shanghai Races .....                                            | 448 |
| The A. D. C. Performance .....                                      | 451 |
| MISCELLANEOUS—                                                      |     |
| Fire in the Maloo .....                                             | 452 |
| Do. in Fokhien Road .....                                           | 452 |
| The Accident to the <i>Gualior</i> .....                            | 453 |
| The attack on Colonel Browne's Expedition .....                     | 453 |
| CORRESPONDENCE—                                                     |     |
| The Murder of Mr. Margary .....                                     | 455 |
| Torpedoes at Tientsin .....                                         | 456 |
| LAW REPORTS—(Officially revised)                                    |     |
| H.B.M.'s Supreme Court—                                             |     |
| Civil Summary—                                                      |     |
| De Bony v. Hatfield .....                                           | 456 |
| Police—                                                             |     |
| R. v. Campbell .....                                                | 456 |
| R. v. Stevens .....                                                 | 457 |
| Mixed Court—                                                        |     |
| Sundry Cases .....                                                  | 457 |
| EXTRACTS—                                                           |     |
| The Shanghai "Defence Tax" .....                                    | 457 |
| The Accident to the <i>Gualior</i> .....                            | 458 |
| The French and Cochinchina .....                                    | 458 |
| CLIPPINGS .....                                                     | 459 |
| COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—                                            |     |
| Market Report and Prices Current .....                              | 460 |
| Exchange Quotations .....                                           | 463 |
| Share Quotations .....                                              | 464 |
| Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c. ....           |     |

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                      |         |                 |         |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| England, .....       | Mar. 19 | Hankow, .....   | May 4   |
| San Francisco, ..... | " 20    | Yokohama, ..... | Apr. 30 |
| Hongkong, .....      | May 2   | Nagasaki, ..... | " 30    |
| Tientsin, .....      | " 4     | Foochow, .....  | " 29    |

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.  
 Hongkong, .....

Shanghai, .....

### MARRIAGES.

At Shanghai, May 6th, by the Rev. G. D. B. Miller, Captain C. P. HAWES, of Shanghai, to NELLIE A. NELSON, of New York, U. S. No carols.

At Holy Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Canon Butcher, E. F. OTTAWAY, of the I. M. Customs, to Miss E. D. FINCH, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Finch, of Datchet, Surrey, England.

On the 24th April, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, JOSEPH MORISON TAYLOR, Merchant, Shanghai, to ISABELLA, only daughter of Captain David Reid, Peterhead, Scotland.

### DEATH.

At Aberdeen, on May 5th, GEORGE FALCONER, of Hongkong, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.30 P.M.

## The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

Nothing would seem to be more difficult to destroy, than a religious dogma which has once gained credence. Looking back at the history of the world, we cannot fail to notice how religions have been rooted up, or voluntarily changed, time after time; and, taking a superficial glance at the new formulæ and dogmas which have superseded the old, we seem justified in the belief that religions, like garments, can be doffed and donned with little inconvenience or interference with the personal comfort of the wearer. When, however, the practice of the new religion comes to be enquired into, we find in the majority of cases that the same temper which framed the primitive religion of a people, often survives to weld into its new faith the principles and practices of the old. There are few countries in Europe where the old heathen pantheon of the Greeks and Romans does not even now exercise its influence on the religious forms patronised by the inhabitants; and it need therefore excite the less surprise to find, in China, traces of the most primitive religions of humanity. The most popular divinity in China is perhaps Amida Buddha. The temples of the Buddhist religion contain shrines in his honour, and are thronged with crowds of devotees burning incense before him, or repeating his name in ever-wearying iteration. The atmosphere is redolent of the former, and vibrates with the low hum of the mystic formula—"Amito Foo, Amito Foo," poured out by the worshippers; for he who repeats this name the greatest number of times dispels most effectually all worldly thoughts, all harassing and impious desires. Yet, for all this connection with Buddhism, Amida does not of right belong to it. The doctrine of Amida and his Paradise of the West,

so far from being in consonance with that of Sakyamuni, is directly opposed to the fundamental principles of the religion handed down by the sage. The dreamless Nirvana, where non-existence is to be the great balm for poor human nature, has given way to a future world of life, activity, and happiness, to which the devotee, by performing aright his religious observances, may finally hope to attain. Buddhism has been supposed to be peculiarly fitted to Asiatic humanity; but the Northern development of the religion has nearly everywhere overlaid the doctrines of Nirvana with the more practical belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. Whence then comes this doctrine of Amito Foo, or in its Sanscrit form Amitâbha—"measureless light?" We are probably not far wrong in considering it a survival of the old Iranian legend of Yima the Shining and his Terrestrial Paradise. Of it we are told "He took away from the 'daevas' (evil spirits) both blessings and profits, both fatness and herbs, both food and grain; in whose rule were poured out for the body imperishable foods; immortal were men and beasts; the water and trees were not dried up. In his rule was no cold, no heat, no old age, no death; no envy created by the daevas, on account of the absence of lying." The legend of Amito sprung from the districts of the Upper Oxus, where Zarathustrianism gave way about the time of the Christian era to a modified Buddhism; and though the name Amidaâbha in Sanscrit expresses "measureless light," it is not impossible as much a corruption as a translation of the name of Yima Khshaëta, the Shining. Yet Yima is older than even the religion of Zarathustra. In the Vedas he is already venerable. He was the first of mortals who died and discovered the way to the other world; he guides other men thither, and assembles them in a home which is secured to them for ever. He is a king and dwells in celestial light in the innermost sanctuary of heaven, where the departed behold him associated in blessedness with Varuna. To the pious he grants luminous abodes in heaven, but he has not yet, as he did in the later mythology of the Hindoos, assumed the rôle of judge of the departed, administering, as does Minos in the twin legend, an equal justice to good and bad. Before this doctrine of retributive justice had sprung up amongst the

conquerors of India, the separation from the Iranian branch had already occurred. Yama, the first mortal, becomes Yima, the king of Aryana Vaeja, where he rules in justice for a thousand years. Virtuous, and above all things hating lying and untruth, his kingdom is prosperous and his subjects are happy. At the last, listening to the voice of the tempter, he becomes envious and untruthful, when Azhi-dahatra the "Biting Serpent" prevails over him and destroys his kingdom. Such was the legend which prevailed in the valleys of the Hindoo Koosh, when Buddhism made its way and superseded the old religion. But although it nominally extinguished the older faith, it could not destroy the character of its legends, which thus survived and finally overlaid the impractical precepts of its southern rival. From Cashmere the legend spread till finally Amida, from being an insignificant hero, became a Buddha himself and, in China at least, has given a colour to the religion far different from that intended by its original founder.

### Summary of News.

The English mail of the 19th March arrived on the 3rd inst., by the P. & O. str. *Lombardy*.

The English mail of the 5th March (*ex Gwalior*) arrived on the 5th inst., by the P. & O. str. *Bombay*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. str. *Sindh*.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week:—

War between China and Kashgar is apprehended. Russia is friendly to the latter power.

The 2,000 Guineas:—

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Camballo .....     | First.  |
| Picnic .....       | Second. |
| Breechloader ..... | Third.  |

The Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of Freemasons took place in the Albert Hall with a magnificent ceremony. 7,000 masons were present.

Slight disturbances at Baroda. Ranees deported.

The Emperor of Germany has approved of the introduction of a Bill suppressing religious orders.

The Bishop of Munster has been released.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Bunkershill, Staffordshire. 35 persons lost their lives.

A reply of Belgium to Germany has been communicated to the Chambers. It promises to follow the initiative of Germany in the modification of laws.

The Pope is suffering from weakness.

The Chester Cup has been won by "Freeman."

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were monopolised by our Spring Race Meeting, which took place under the happiest auspices as regards weather, and afforded good sport. That it should have been so, is matter for congratulation both for the sake of men interested in the sports and of those who look on Race week as an opportunity to go away for a trip. The number of house-boats which went away

on Saturday, shows that the exodus up-country was not less than usual; but we do not hear of so many people going to the Snowy Valley. A rumour which has got abroad that the quarters there are going to grief, probably deterred some. The priests collected some money among foreigners, not long ago, for the avowed purpose of repairing the dwelling rooms at the Temple; but the design does not appear to have been carried out.—A full report of proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The fine weather which so luckily prevailed on the three race days, broke up altogether on Wednesday night. Heavy rain during the night and throughout Thursday morning effectually stopped further sport, and the Stewards wisely postponed the fourth day till Monday; an arrangement which is very likely to lead to a second "last day" on Tuesday. The weather cleared in the afternoon, but the state of the course would have prevented any satisfactory racing.

During the ensuing week we are likely to be busy on Municipal matters, Tuesday being the day fixed for the Ratepayers' meeting.—There is a report that the meeting is likely to be postponed till the 18th, in consequence of the non-readiness of the printed documents that have to be circulated beforehand. But we are without official announcement. As yet, only the Estimates for 1875 have been so circulated; and even if the Report can be sent round in reasonable time, there will remain the revised Land Regulations which ought certainly to be in the hands of the Ratepayers several days before the meeting. We are not sure that it would not be better to have two meetings; to dispose of the ordinary business on Tuesday—if the Report can be got out in time, and adjourn discussion of the Land Regulations till the following week. The combined business will hardly be got through in one day, anyhow.

From the documents appended to the Minutes of the French Council meeting, in another column, it will be seen that the Arbitrators have recommended that the Yank-king-pang bund shall remain as it is. They decide against the encroachment in principle, both as to its interference with navigation, and as possibly prejudicing the rights of riverine proprietors. "Every isolated construction which encroaches on a narrow and usually encumbered canal, must more or less diminish the facilities of navigation, if it is not executed on scientific principles and conformably to a plan conceived with the object of ameliorating the course of the water way; and consequently it may prejudice more or less the interests of riverine proprietors on the opposite bank." As regards the question raised by the French, whether the English Council has not also encroached, the arbitrators have no sufficient data to decide. "But as the jetties built on this (North) bank are isolated works, they must, if they depass the original banks, be regarded as encroachments," and as more or less affecting free navigation, and liable therefore more or less to prejudice the interests

of riverine proprietors on the other side. That of course is clear; the question is whether they are encroachments at all. However this may be, the arbitrators recommend that matters be left as they are, and that an undertaking be come to between the two Councils, as to the future.—The effect of this decision seems to be to confirm an admitted encroachment, which the arbitrators admit is a prejudicial one. To quote the words of the English statement, "the creek is narrowed some 12 to 14 feet; and this (English) Municipality, instead of enjoying the advantage of a water-course 50 feet wide as originally intended, will only have one 36 to 38 feet, and the French Municipality become possessed of land to which they are in no wise entitled."

The departure of M. Godeaux has stopped consideration of the Municipal reforms he had suggested, but he promises the French Council to talk about them to the Foreign Office, while in Paris.—The English Council decline to join in ordering any more bridges until they have consulted the Ratepayers. It will be remembered that the French Council suggested they should order one for the Bund, subject to arbitration of the shares to be respectively borne by the two Councils.—Some correspondence has taken place relative to introducing a Contagious Diseases Act in Shanghai.—Land is to be bought to widen the Rue du Consulat.—The Chairman of the French Council is to be a member of the General Hospital Committee.—The Council is in the satisfactory position of being able to deposit Tls. 10,000 in the Comptoir d'Escompte.

We mentioned last week that two of the men concerned in the attack on Mr. Cooper near Quinsan, had been captured and brought down to Shanghai. One of them is said to be cousin to the man who was wounded; but the lowdahs say all he did was to retake a bamboo which had been wrested from the assailants by the foreigners, and handed over to one of the boatmen. Otherwise he was fairly quiet. The second man, however, is declared to have taken an active part in chopping the boat's sail and rigging, and otherwise leading on the mob. It is fortunate so prominent a culprit has been caught.—We understand that H. B. M. Consul has claimed from the Taotai a formal investigation, and has signified his intention to be present at the hearing, either in person or by deputy, no matter whether the case is heard at Quinsan or in Shanghai. The two Chinamen are still in the hands of the police, awaiting the decision of the Council and Taotai as to their disposal.

Two heavy fires have occurred in the English Settlement; one in the Maloo, between the Shanse and Fohkien Roads burned down 16 houses; a second, originating in Fohkien Road spread to Taewan Road, and destroyed 116 houses. Fuller particulars will be found on another page. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, several bamboo huts near the Broadway, Hongkew, tenanted by coolies, were burnt down; and at about the same hour on Tuesday afternoon, five others, on the bank of the Soochow Creek, were destroyed in like manner.

Mr. Allen, of the Consular Service, and who accompanied Colonel Browne's expedition to Burmah, arrived by the *Bombay* on Wednesday. We learn that Colonel Browne will be shortly on his way here.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, H.M. corvette *Modeste* got up steam and proceeded down the river en voyage to Hankow. Later in the morning, H.M. despatch-boat *Vigilant*, having on board His Excellency T. F. Wade, C.B., and Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-chief on the China station, also left the harbour for the same destination.

We print on another page, an account of the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition and of Mr. Margary's murder, which has been sent to the *London Times* by one of the members of the party, and has been kindly placed at our disposal by the writer. It substantiates, in the main, the narrative we published last week, but is much more comprehensive, and covers, we imagine, the most interesting details of the attack, and of the unhappy murder of Mr. Margary, that are likely to find light pending local enquiry into the circumstances.

We also print on another page some documents which throw strong light on the origin of the outrage. It is quite likely, as Indian papers affirm, that the King of Burmah may have had an active finger in the pie; but these documents bring the direct guilt very startlingly home to the Chinese. There are four documents, of which two give distinct evidence of the advent of a large force from Momein, with the object of attacking the English. One letter predicts the day of the attack, and warns a Burmese official in the English camp to quit it for his life, adding that the warning is given by order of the Chinese. Another mentions the arrival of the Momein force at Manwein, under the command of one Shoon—a nephew of the Li-su of whom we heard so much in connexion with Major Sladen's expedition. Li seems to have been at that time a sort of partisan leader, fighting for the Imperialists; he now holds the rank of Colonel, and is military commandant of the district. The inference clearly is that the attack was organised directly by him, quite possibly in collusion with the King of Burmah.

A Calcutta telegram quoted in the *Straits Times*, attributes an important speech to Lord Napier. He is reported to have said that Colonel Browne was then en route to Simla, having in his possession a letter written by the King of Burma to the Tsaubwa of Bhamo, desiring that every obstacle might be put in the way of the late Mission, and that they should not be allowed to return. If it can be shown that this letter was despatched before Mr. Margary's murder, the King's days as an independent sovereign are surely numbered.

We are glad to find that it is proposed to collect a memorial fund in honor of the late Mr. Margary. The subscription is limited to \$5, but any sum from \$1 up to that amount will be received. The subscription sheet lies at the Shanghai Club, and has already received a numerous list of names. It is proposed that the form of

memorial shall be left to the subscribers. A memorial window or a tablet has been proposed. Possibly if the sum subscribed be large, some other and better idea might be entertained.

The C. M. S. S. *Fei Yuen* is in dock, having the finishing touches put upon the extensive alterations she has been undergoing for some weeks past—preparatory, it is said, for a voyage to England.

On the site of the old Hermitage, at Sicauei, has been erected a new and more imposing building as a place of entertainment, to celebrate the opening of which a *bal masque* is announced to take place this evening.

We have received a number of the *China Punch*, in respect of which we cannot do better than quote the words of the *China Mail*; for, like our own dear favorite Puck, the Hongkong paper can hardly be so well appreciated elsewhere as in its own country. "The colored illustration, 'John,' is a capital likeness of an esteemed resident. The other drawings are scarcely up to the mark reached on former occasions, but will amuse residents. Of the reading matter, the best, as usual, is the 'Ornithological,' which hits off several prominent officials here, and one at Canton. The lines to 'Our Uncle' are the sharpest in the issue, but some of the advertisements will, in the language of reviewers, 'repay perusal.' The 'Legislative Council' preserves its amusing medium between jest and earnest, and *Punch* pays the *Audacious Band* a deserved compliment."

We have the March-April number of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. The most interesting papers are another chapter of Dr. Bretschneider's "Notes on Chinese medieval travellers to the West," and one by Archimandrite Palladius on "Traces of Christianity in Mongolia and China in the 13th century." We shall endeavour to notice them at greater length by-and-by. Among the remaining contributions, are lectures on "Medical Missions in Japan," read by Dr. Berry before the Osaka and Kobe Missionary Association, and one entitled "The blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church," read by the Rev. A. E. Moule before the Ningpo Association. The Rev. G. E. Moule contributes an article on the correspondence lately published in the *N.-C. Herald* under the heading of "Christian Missions from a Chinese point of view."

We have received the first number of a Magazine entitled "The Friend of China,"—the organ of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the suppression of the Opium Trade." The present number contains reports of an inaugural meeting, and of a meeting held at Devonshire House to meet Mr. Chan Laisun, besides various extracts &c., bearing on the question. There is also circulated within its covers a letter asking for subscriptions to carry on vigorous operations:—"We have," says the writer, "an arduous task before us, nothing less than to inform the mind, and arouse the conscience of the nation, and this in respect to a subject remote in locality and utterly strange to the majority of Englishmen, although all are implicated in upholding the evil system. Lectures should be given, and Public Meetings held in every town in the land. The Press must be freely employed. Extensive foreign correspondence must be maintained. To do

all this, we need both the ample donations of the rich, and the smaller, but equally important, because more numerous, contributions of less wealthy sympathisers." Among the donations already received, we notice the names of Edward Pease, £1,000, and Thomas Hanbury, £250. The names of Mr. Hanbury and Dr. Legge also appear among the Executive Committee.

We have no particular news from the North, except that the Chinese were impatient to Foreigners at the PEKING races. —It was rumoured that the Emperor has measles.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write from CHINKIANG on the 5th May:—The general depression noticed in our last, continued during the early part of the week now under review, but later on some enquiry for Cotton Goods sprang up; and although prices do not yet shew much improvement, a decidedly healthier tone exists.

A serious riot occurred at KIUKIANG on 1st May. A mob attacked the American mission premises and completely smashed the contents. No harm was done to individuals, nor does any ill will seem to have been shown to the missionaries by the respectable inhabitants. Rumours of a pending disturbance appear to have prevailed for some days previous, and this, taken in connexion with the curious way in which the row began, seems to imply that it was preconcerted. A man living hard by, whose son had been in the constant habit of running in and out of the school, asks the porter what has become of him. The porter does not know; the man says the missionaries are detaining him with the object of taking his heart and eyes, etc., according to the old formula. The porter pools-pools him; the man gets excited, and bye and bye they fight; then the mob which has been collecting joins in and guts the buildings. It is curious that several officials live hard by but none interfered. They are said to have since shown some energy in bamboozing offenders.

An AMOY correspondent of the *Hongkong Times* writes under date 27th April:—Mr. Pedder, the British Consul, leaves this to-morrow for Foochow by the S.S. *Douglas*, and has handed over charge of his office to Mr. Interpreter Phillips, who will act as Consul.—Our rainy season is not quite over as yet.—It appears that the Japanese intend running a line of steamers on these Coasts.

Shen Paou-chen, the Imperial Commissioner at FORMOSA, has returned to Foochow, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Fokien had gone over to that island on the 10th ulto. It may be remembered that Commissioner Shen memorialised the Government some time ago for the transfer of the Lieutenant-Governor to Formosa, who is to reside there as the seat of Government. It appears now that the suggestion has been adopted.

Shanghai has been thoroughly beaten in the NAGASAKI regatta. A private telegram has been received, running: "Kobé first, Nagasaki second, Shanghai 100 yards behind. Our class of boat no use against theirs. Weather rough; raining hard. Sculling races postponed till to-morrow."

Some further details of the YOKOHAMA tragedy will be found on another page.



## Editorial Selections.

## MR. HART'S MEMO. ON THE WOOSUNG BAR.

We have dealt with two features of Mr. Hart's memorial—the alleged deterioration of our river, and the prospective decadence of Shanghai. There remains the question of Chinese competition and the threat that “in ten or twenty years time this competition will have swept the Foreign flag from the coast of China, and displayed the Chinese colours in the London and Liverpool docks.” Is Mr. Hart prepared to assert that the Chinese are a superior race to his own countrymen? Because the proposition seems to involve something like that conclusion. If so, we differ from him, and will back the Intelligence and Energy that invented the steamer and has run off the junk, to work that steamer more successfully than the Stolid Stupidity which was content with the junk will be able to do in two generations. The patriotic though mistaken policy of the rice tribute subvention enables the so-called China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. to run against Foreign steamers. But Foreign steamers hold their own and pay dividends, notwithstanding the heavy handicap. Now, the value of this subvention will be less to the Chinese Company, in proportion as its fleet enlarges; Tls. 300,000 will pay the working expenses of six steamers, and will form a handsome subsidy to twelve; but the Chinese will have to run more than twelve, and more than twenty-four, and more than fifty steamers, to secure a monopoly of the Coasting trade of China. So that, if the competition is to be pushed to an extreme, it will be gradually reduced by force of numbers to a fairer and easier basis. The amount of tribute rice can hardly be increased indefinitely; though, of course, some new and still more flagrant subsidy may be employed. On the other hand, it is notorious that the Northern Chinese themselves do not like the line, and that the existing capital is so largely supplied by Li and other high mandarins, that the name of “Merchants' Company” is a misnomer. The Chinese themselves have little confidence in its permanence, and look at it as an individual rather than a national enterprise. On the whole, we think the position of the C. M. S. N. Co. less promising than it seems to Mr. Hart; and, as Foreigners continue at present to hold their own, we will back them to do so still. Unless some vast change takes place in the system of Government, unless great awakening takes place in the Chinese character, and some great impulse is given by both causes to individual Chinese enterprise, it will take Chinese steamers far more than ten and more than twenty years to monopolise the existing trade; and we see no present likelihood of either contingency, while we see every chance of a gradual increase in trade, and consequent demand for more and more

steamers to accommodate it. The Customs' arrangements, and the ingrained propensity of the Mandarins for squeezing, would alone suffice to prevent the monopoly which Mr. Hart foresees; and the dislike of the Northern Chinese to the very Company which is supposed to be an embodiment of native enterprise and patriotism, is a curious comment on the whole proposition.

The arguments against the extinction of the Foreign flag on the coast apply more strongly against the prospects of Chinese competition at sea. Chinese merchants would certainly be exempt, abroad, from the official squeezes which check them at home; and it is quite possible they might muster courage to send a steamer across the Ocean, in charge of foreign officers. But are their business and financial arrangements sufficiently complete to permit the operation as a purely Chinese transaction? We have every respect for the profundity of Chinese wisdom, the enlightenment of Chinese civilisation, and the integrity of the Chinese character; but we doubt whether the Chinese banking system is sufficiently developed to cover distant financial operations; and we doubt whether the prejudices of foreign bankers would allow them to come in aid. The Chinese bankruptcy laws are crude, their system of assignees has been found imperfect, and their detective system has not worked well where foreigners have been interested. All these causes will tend to hinder the confidence necessary to large financial transactions. At present, Chinese merchants who desire to ship their own produce have to do so through a Foreign firm; and Foreign firms have not found it always easy to recoup the loss where margins have proved insufficient, nor have the Chinese commercial code or its administrators proved valuable aids in the effort. There is, however, nothing in the past history of China—unless we except the remarkable expedition in the reign of Yung-loh, which seems to have had chiefly a political object—and certainly nothing in our recent experience, to indicate that her people are likely to enter upon distant enterprise. A stray steamer may very likely go now and then to Europe; but this is a vastly different thing from competition such as would injure the position of foreign merchants as traders and carriers between Europe and China. Placing the Chinaman on his mettle as against the European or American, what is there to lead us to believe that the latter will be distanced? Even assuming that the Chinese can get hold of their native trade, where they should have a marked advantage over Foreigners, when they go abroad they must contend with us on our own ground. And there is nothing in their character, or in the present circumstances of the China trade, to lead us to expect that they will make the effort successfully.

Holding then to our conviction that neither the future of Shanghai nor of foreign trade is yet threatened, either by physical difficulties or commercial competition, we insist on our claim that the Woosung Bar should be dredged by the Chinese Government, on broader grounds than Mr. Hart is disposed to allow us. So far from accepting it as a measure that will enable Shanghai only to make a show of vitality during its declining years, we claim it as necessary to accommodate the increasing commerce of which we look to find Shanghai the centre. Disputing altogether the natural and commercial agencies alleged by Mr. Hart to be at work—the former as untrue and the latter as illogical, we hold that the next ten, twenty, thirty years, will witness a growing development of trade, which the Chinese are bound by treaty obligation, by the custom of the civilised countries among which they aspire to rank, and by their own interests, to facilitate. The United States appropriate millions of dollars annually to the conservative of their water courses. The bed of the Mersey requires constant attention to make it navigable; Glasgow has positively made a channel to accommodate its commerce. But China has not energy to order out a single dredger to facilitate the approaches of a port having a trade of Tls. 100,000,000 yearly, and yielding a revenue of over Tls. 3,000,000 to an impoverished exchequer. We would gladly hope that the impulse which has been given to public feeling by the appearance of Mr. Hart's memorial, and the controversy it has excited, may lead to further insistence on the Chinese performing one of the commonest duties of a Government. But our confidence in the inert force of mandarin stagnation is so great, and our confidence in the present conduct of Foreign diplomacy at Peking so slight, that we cannot venture to be sanguine. If we were given opportunity of fighting fairly our own battles, our chances would be better. There are some Statesmen in the West who are not trammelled by diplomatic fictions nor too much saturated with Chinese casuistry to be able to take a common sense view of a practical question. But when we find such stabs in the dark are being dealt us, as the present memorial, we are placed at a double disadvantage. We are glad to know that a refutation has followed the memorial, to the Government of the United States, and that the present discussion will be brought afresh to the notice of the British Admiralty. It may be hoped that the steps which are being now taken to secure an efficient survey and report upon the Bar, will furnish the authoritative basis which is needed for further representations upon the subject, and that Western Governments will authorise those representations taking the form of a demand.

ATTACK ON MISSIONARY PREMISES AT  
KIUKIANG.

On the 1st instant, the premises of the American Missionaries at Kiukiang were sacked by a mob of Chinese, the city Magistrate apparently looking on, unable or unwilling to interfere. The affair had more than a passing interest, as it marked a revival of the absurd and malicious reports which led to the Tientsin massacre of 1870, and there seems to be evidence to prove that it owed its origin to a settled plot. On the afternoon in question, the father of one of the boys, who had been in the habit of attending the school, presented himself, and stated that his child was missing. Having succeeded in collecting a mob, he told them that the Missionaries were desirous of murdering the child, for the purpose of taking out his eyes and heart for use as medicine. It was in vain that the porter protested against the utter absurdity of such a charge. Mobs do not generally reason, and, as in this case there were grounds for believing that the whole affair had been previously planned, the ringleaders were ready, and the work of demolition went on, but fortunately without any injury to life or limb. A person who had left Kiukiang some three days before informs us that, at the time of his departure, rumours of a threatened disturbance were prevalent; so that the disappearance of the boy, and the charge of making away with him, which were put forward as occurring on the spur of the moment by the father of the boy, were evidently only part of a well-concocted plan. Now, our readers will remember that the scandalous pamphlet "A Death blow to Corrupt Doctrine," which undoubtedly led to the Massacre at Tientsin, owed its origin to a district not very far from Kiukiang. They will also remember that, of all provincial capitals in China, that of Kiangsi (Nanchang) has been distinguished by the unfriendly disposition evinced towards foreigners. It is not many years since Mr. Baber, of H. B. M.'s Consular service, was set upon in the streets of the city; and, had it not been for the presence of mind he displayed, would probably have paid the penalty for visiting the city on official business, with his life. Mr. Mayers, who went up to obtain redress for this treatment of a Consular officer, and also to attempt to relieve some of the illegal exactions on trade which have been customary in this province, met with but partial success; and to the present day the port of Kiukiang is distinguished by the opposition offered to the Transit Pass clause of the Treaty of Tientsin. Kiukiang has become a bye-word amongst the ports on the Yangtze; one after another, the foreign houses established there have had to succumb to the many obstructions placed in the way of business; and though within the last

three years some slight progress has been made, it has been fitful and efferescent. Yet it is known that Kiukiang is capable of developing a large trade. It has the command of a large and fertile district; but so well have the avenues to trade been closed, that the greater part of the foreign commerce of the province is carried on, not by its own port of Kiukiang, but by bye-ways and across mountain passes from Ningpo, Swatow, or Chinkeang.

The most curious part of the attack on the missionary premises was that, although no difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting a mob to destroy the buildings—as indeed little was to be anticipated, when the city Magistrates did not think it necessary to make an attempt to preserve order—it seemed not to be possible to excite the people of the town; and the Missionaries found no difficulty in obtaining shelter and eventually making their escape from the city. In all difficulties at Kiukiang, the so-called *litterati* and the mandarins connected with them have taken an active part. Some seven years ago, a bungalow built in the hills by the Foreign residents was attacked and destroyed, and the instigation of the outrage was distinctly traced to a *literate* of local influence. Fortunately, the doctrines which have prevailed to such an extent since, were not then so fashionable as now; and the perpetrators of the outrage had to make good the damage done, and make an apology. Still, every now and then, difficulties of a like nature arise; and we hear once or twice a year of attacks like the last being made on unoffending foreigners. This time, the outrage has occurred within the city, itself closely joining on to the Foreign settlement. Now we have no reason to alter the opinion we have always expressed, that the best method to encourage difficulties like the present is to temporise. A smart and effective punishment readily nips in the bud any desire to proceed to extremities. In this particular instance, no condign punishment is needed. The destruction has fortunately been confined to property, but for this the rioters were scarcely to be thanked. It is a well-known practice with the Chinese themselves to punish all officers who, either by misconduct or incapacity, have permitted a sedition to occur within their jurisdiction. Whether, therefore, the Magistrate who looked on did so approvingly or in helpless impotence, in Chinese eyes he is equally liable to be punished for his fault. Of course, the measure to be meted out would in the eyes of justice be very different; but the fact of responsibility remains. We trust that, now a considerable armed force is either in the Yangtze or about to proceed thither, some sensible ground of action will be determined on, to put a stop to these repeated assaults, before they become so serious as to need more forcible means of repression.

## THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

THE Americans, laudably proud of the completion of the first hundred years of their separate existence as a nation, purpose, amongst other methods of celebrating the event, to open a large International Exhibition in Philadelphia. Probably no better means could be devised of showing how the arts of civilisation can alter the very face of the globe. The details of the Exhibition building, and the proposed allotments have been decided on, and the various nations have been invited to appoint their respective commissioners. Messrs. Drew, Detring, and Hannen have, with propriety, been appointed as Commissioners in China, to superintend the transmission of articles intended for exhibition. The building itself will resemble most, in style, the original edifice of 1851 in Hyde Park, and in this the Americans have perhaps exercised a wise judgment, for it is questionable if any of the subsequent exhibitions, attempted as they were to be set out with more or less of architectural form, were really so successful. The feature in the former building, formed by the great transept with its semi-circular roof, is omitted, and instead the centre is raised to an extra height, and flanked with four towers. There seems to be a certain want of dignity in this portion of the arrangement, the towers only rising to the height—insignificant when compared with the length of the building—of 120 feet. The building is to be 1,880 feet long, and 464 feet broad—covering almost exactly 20 acres. Rather more than an eighth part of this is reserved for the United States, and about one-twentieth for Great Britain and the Colonies. The remainder of the space is divided in a most elaborate manner. China and Japan are each allowed 7290 square feet—say a little more than a *mow* each. With the experience of Vienna, this amount will probably not be found in excess of requirements—certainly not, if the Government desire to take an active part. Little, of course, is to be expected from private exhibitors in China. The arts are in too primitive a stage, and too little appreciated to make it worth the while of any such to trouble his mind with exhibiting his goods. Where each man's work is as good as his neighbour's, and none rise above mediocrity, there is little scope for display, unless proceeding from an external cause. In time, exhibitions in China itself, where the results of competition could be made apparent to the exhibitors themselves, would probably give a renewed spirit to native enterprise; but the mutual self-improvement which is the great object of international exhibitions, will more or less be lost at Philadelphia as regards Chinese, from the absence there of those who alone could take advantage of it. It is curious, too, to note the relative proportions allotted to other countries—Persia has 7776 square feet allotted,

or more than China. We do not know much of the trade of Persia with the United States, but we should be disposed to imagine, in view of the greater distance and less intimate connection of the two, that Persia would be hardly likely to take so great an interest in the Exhibition as the nearer nation. That the Chinese do take a considerable amount of interest in these affairs cannot be denied, but China is a long way from Philadelphia.

The Exhibition will open on the 19th of April, and close in October. Contributions will be received from each country through its Commissioners only. The Customs' regulations will be relaxed at eight of the principal seaports, so far as to allow goods for exhibition to go forward, under supervision, duty free. No sketches, copies, or photographs, of objects exhibited will be allowed without the permission of the exhibitor. These are the main provisions under which goods will be received.

Attached to the main exhibition will be the Art Gallery, which is intended to be permanent, and which will form one of the characteristic features of the whole. The building will be of stone, with glass and iron roofs, and displays considerable novelty in its form and arrangements. These will be best described by the following extract:—

"The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 53 feet high, decorated in the modern renaissance style; on the farther side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall; this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height. From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 98 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. The galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. From the two galleries, doorways open into two smaller galleries, 28 feet wide and 89 feet long. These open north and south into private apartments which connect with the pavilion rooms, forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 feet wide, which opens on its north line into a series of private rooms, thirteen in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms. All the galleries and central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios are lighted from the side. The pavilions and central hall are designated especially for exhibitions of sculpture."

The exterior of the building, in its general design and details, displays considerable merit, though a want of height, rendered necessary from the internal arrangements, may seem to detract in some measure from its appearance. A certain German element is very marked in the renaissance style in which it is composed.

#### THE G. N. TELEGRAPH CABLE.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Chinese Government has been at length

persuaded to acknowledge the existence of the Telegraph Cable. Hitherto they have declined to recognise it officially, and the local officials, following their lead, have refused to treat cases of cutting it by boatmen, otherwise than as pilfering. It is difficult enough to detect cases of theft, where sections of the cable are really cut out and taken away for sale; but it is next to impossible to detect cases of cutting it as it often is cut, merely to free an anchor which has got entangled in it: and only severe punishment when a culprit is found out, can be expected to prevent such wilful damage. About a year ago, the Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. explained to the Taotai of Ningpo, how junks could free anchors in case of entanglement, and His Excellency had proclamations embodying the explanation sent to the coast and islands. These had a good effect at the time, but latterly the cable has again been frequently damaged, and the Taotai has been again appealed to, to protect it. The agents of the Company somehow found out who were the culprits in certain cases, and the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Bohr, through the U. S. Consul at Ningpo, furnished the Taotai with their names and address. His Excellency showed interest in the matter, and promised that steps should be at once taken to punish the offenders. The latter were found to live in the Chinhaï district, and instructions were sent to the magistrate to pursue them.—These instructions have been carried out, and the Taotai has since issued a proclamation, acknowledging the receipt of complaints from the Superintendent of the G. N. Co., regarding the damage done to the cable, and stating that the Chinhaï magistrate has arrested and punished one offender—with bamboo and cage—he being undoubtedly too poor to pay for the damage done. The proclamation concludes:—

"The submarine telegraph cable belonging to foreigners is of immense value and a very important affair. I now warn you fishermen that, if in the future any person cut or damage the wire, he will not only be severely punished, but moreover, even if he is poor, be liable to pay the expense of repairing the cable."

A still more important proclamation, which we subjoin, has been issued by the Paoshan magistrate, acknowledging the receipt of orders from the Tsungli-yamen (through, of course, the provincial and local authorities) to see to the protection of the cable. The importance and value of the cable is fully acknowledged; and it is likely that now orders to protect it have been issued from Peking, depredators will be punished in a way that will convince them more clearly of the necessity of care and the unprofitableness of theft.

Fung, by Imperial appointment district magistrate of Paoshan, &c., &c., issues for General Information the following Proclamation:—

I have been honoured with a despatch from H. E. Fung, the Superintendent of Customs in the province of Kiangnan and Taotai, in which it was stated "that the Taotai was honoured with an order from the Viceroy of Nanking H. E. Li. H. E. Li has received from the Tsungli-yamen an official note stating that the Foreign Ministers sent a despatch to the Tsungli-yamen to the effect that it was the Danish Great

Northern Telegraph Company which has established a submarine telegraph line from Hongkong to Shanghai, that Chinese merchant vessels and fishing boats, either being unaware of the fact or being careless, when they raised their anchors, also raised the cable and then cut it; moreover that there are people who go out in boats, drag the cable, steal it, and sell it for money; therefore, the Foreign Ministers have asked for sufficient protection for the cable and for measures against it being damaged; the Viceroy was, therefore, ordered by the Tsungli-yamen to issue orders to the local authorities along the sea-coast, to provide means for the safety and protection of the cables, and therefore the Taotai is instructed to order the different district Magistrates that they shall pay full attention to have this affair settled in a satisfactory way."

I think when the Foreigners have laid cables at the bottom of the sea for sending messages, those cables could not in any way have been in the way of your ships. From the commencement of our relations with Foreigners, there have always been weak points in our amicable relations with them. Foreign Merchants from all parts of the world have arrived in our country, and naturally they wish to be in correspondence with their own people at home. Now-a-days our countrymen also go abroad, and they also use the telegraph for sending messages and communications. The telegraph therefore has indeed great advantages both for us and for Foreigners, and therefore it is not to be permitted that malicious people fish up the cables, steal them, and destroy them. Accordingly, I will make careful enquiries in this affair and establish a system for its close protection, and therefore I issue this proclamation to you, trading-junks, fishing-boats, seamen, and all other people, that you cannot and must not anchor with your ships where the Foreigners have laid their cables. If, in storms, it should be inevitable to anchor on those places, then you must be very careful; and if nevertheless the cable should be raised on your anchors you must place it again in its original position in the sea; you must not move it about, nor destroy it. Should hereafter, through carelessness, the cable be destroyed, or purposely cut, and you be convicted of this fact, then I will arrest you and severely punish you, and I shall not pardon you.

Tremble and obey, etc.

#### THE SHANGHAI "DEFENCE TAX."

We are able to give, below, a rough translation of the Taotai's circular to the Native merchants, which we referred last week in our news Summary; and on another page will be found a translation of a pertinent article from the *Shunpao*, explaining its purport, and protesting against the exaction.

The move appears to be very similar to that of the Customs Taotai at Tientsin, and is not a happy inauguration of the Taotai's reign. A Defence tax was imposed in Shanghai during the days of the Rebellion, and has never been abandoned, although the collection has been materially relaxed. The Taotai now insists on its full payment, and the *Shunpao* very pertinently asks why Shanghai of all places should be subjected to such an impost? For it seems to be peculiar to Shanghai; and the *Shunpao* might have remarked that Shanghai has always been indebted for its defence—even during the rebel times when the tax was instituted—to the protection of foreigners. It is a common remark among Chinese at the



present day, in case of any trouble here—"If Foreigners are driven from Shanghai, there will be no safe place in China."

We understand that the Chinese resolved on Saturday last, to ship no more sugar and chow-chow cargo until the matter is settled, and so far they have carried out the intention. We are told that the Taotai is beginning to feel his position untenable, and that a retreat on his part will probably soon complete the resemblance to the Tientsin episode. In the meantime, the measures taken by his emissaries appear calculated to give the greatest amount of irritation. Two cases which occurred a few days ago have given great offence. While two native hongmen were taking delivery of cargo with their cargo books in their hands, these were snatched away by the Tax collectors, and were lodged in Court before the Taotai. One man was fined Tls. 630, and the other Tls. 450. We cannot but think the present opportunity might be taken, to make a strong move for the abolition of such an anomaly as the Defence Tax, altogether.

Translation of Proclamation issued 19th of 3rd Moon of 1st year of Kwangsu, (24th April), by Feng Taotai of Soochow, Sungchiang, and Taichang:—

Whereas the receipts from the collection of the Chienfang chueen (Defence Tax) have been steadily diminishing, it is found that the decrease does not arise from a falling off in trade, but solely from Chinese merchants adopting artful measures to evade it. Foreigners are craftily deputed to pass goods at the Customs, or a surreptitious understanding is entered into with the Tax runners; and all kinds of nefarious proceedings are the result. For instance, the amount of cargo imported or exported by a certain firm forms a large total, while the return of his cargo at the Defence Tax office is insignificant. The malpractices and evasions thus resorted to become apparent. It would be but right to investigate thoroughly into such proceedings, and to deal punishments out with a stern hand. In the present case, however, bygones will be treated as bygones and not be rigorously inquired into; but from this time henceforward merchants will be required to change their course and to allow some little play to the natural feelings of their inner conscience. On every occasion of importing or exporting cargo, they will repair to the Defence Tax Office and there pay tax according to regulation. In the case of merchandise at present on storage and not returned to the office, a limit of ten days is fixed for the preparation of a schedule giving the true quantities, with names of owners, &c. to be handed in to the office, where the merchant will be permitted to make good the arrears of tax due without the imposition of a fine. But in the event of any person daring to resist the present orders, the case, if found out, will be dealt with severely by fine and punishment. Let it not then be said that you have not been forewarned. It thus becomes necessary to issue these commands. Let the merchants and commission agents, on receipt thereof, comply with the same with all alacrity.

A special command addressed to Canton merchants Tsiang Fah-yuen, Pan Tsuenan and others.

## Outports.

### TIENTSIN.

There is no interesting news in the late Peking Gazettes; and I have heard of nothing particular going on, these last few

days, in Peking in diplomatic circles. To-day is the first day of the Races there, which I suppose are creating some excitement in the Legations.

The German Envoy is still staying here, and I have not heard when he will start for Peking.—Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary of H. M.'s Legation, is expected here this evening, to leave by the S. S. N. Co.'s str. *Chihli* to-morrow morning, for Shanghai.—Mr. Waerber, the Russian Consul, left here this morning for Peking; as also did Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs. H. E. Sun-tze-ta has furnished each of the Consulates here with a Chinese chart of the Peiho, showing the places where the grain junks will moor and anchor while in the port. Marks have been put up at the extremities of the different places as a guide to the junks to place themselves. The Taotai deserves considerable praise for his exertions in this matter, the arranging of which was much required to prevent collisions between the steamers and junks while navigating this narrow river.

The weather still continues very cold, although we are now nearly at the end of April. The thermometer this morning stood outside at 39° Fahrenheit. If we had a good fall of rain, the country would be much benefited by it. People are this year fearing drought.

27th April.

As to news from the metropolis, I may mention I am in receipt of a letter dated 30th April, in which the writer says:—"I hear that the Chinese were rude to the foreigners at the races at Peking." As the Yunnan affair, as we all know here, is at present being much talked about both by the higher and the lower classes of Chinese as well at Peking as at Tientsin, and as the late and still continuing exodus of a number of families from the Legations in Peking has led the populace of both places naturally to jump to the idea that the foreigners of the capital are leaving Peking because they are apprehensive of troubles with the central Government, it does not surprise me in the least that we should now hear the lower orders of people at Peking have manifested their dislike to foreigners, at the Peking races.

On the 30th ultimo early, his Excellency Herr von Brandt, the German Envoy, left here for Peking.—Mr. Mayers, Her Majesty's Chinese Secretary of Legation, with his family, has reached here from Peking, and proceeds on to Chefoo by the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shingking*, to-morrow.

The weather since last writing to you has continued extremely boisterous. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, at the end of a day's dust storm, we had a violent thunder storm with rain; and as at this season of the year we naturally look for having, after any rain, calm, fine weather, we were much disappointed in having during the whole of the 29th a furious gale from the north with another dense dust storm. On the morning of the 28th I saw a flock of some thirty wild geese flying south over my house.

PURITAN.

1st May.

### HONGKONG.

The most interesting news from Hongkong relates to the steamer *Gwalior*. She got on well after leaving Singapore, until the 16th April, and had reached within 100 miles of Hongkong, when the top of her cylinder blew off, and one of the sluice valves being open she commenced to make water rapidly. When all hope of saving her had been given up, and the boats ordered out, the valve was closed—according to the *China Mail* by the action of the water, according to the *Hongkong Times* by one of the Engineers diving and stopping the hole. The *Gwalior* could not

make head way under sail, but drifted and anchored under Hainan. A boat in charge of the second officer, Mr. Seymour, set out for Macao, was plundered by pirates on the way, and reached port in five days. A full account of the incidents will be found in another column.—Mr. Nicaise, the Manager of the Borneo Co., has joined the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—A theatrical performance has been given on board the *Princess Charlotte*.—The *Daily Press* and *China Mail* join in condemning the appointment of Sung Pao-hwa, to accompany the British delegates to Yunnan. They write, however, from the point of view of our Tientsin correspondent's letter; and as we have already remarked, the appointment becomes less absolutely insolent, when we understand that Sung is not a member of the mission but only an escort to the English Officers. Even so, however, his no-rank makes him a thoroughly unsuitable person, and the *China Mail's* remarks are still applicable:—"We most earnestly hope that, for Mr. Wade's own sake and for the sake of British prestige in China, this appointment, if made, will be cancelled, and another official of proper position appointed in his place. The Minister and his Peking advisers, strongly as they doubtless feel on the matter, are probably unaware of the excitement caused throughout India and China by the murder. It is a topic of constant conversation at every table, and each step taken to avenge it is narrowly watched and hotly criticised. The British Press has been unanimous in taking up the matter, and involving, as it may, a declaration of war upon Burmah, our home politicians have accorded it a notice which questions connected with China have long sought in vain. It is a case in which public opinion will be most outspokenly pronounced, should the measures taken fail to satisfy reasonable requirements."—The *Daily Press*, taking the text of Mr. Hart's memo., joins us in condemning the prevalent secrecy at Peking.—The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer, *City of Tokio*, has arrived after a passage of twenty-nine days; she is an exact counterpart, in construction and fittings, of the *City of Peking*. Her length is 425 feet; beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 38 feet; and registered tonnage 5,079.—The *Mail* of the 28th April says the *Braemar Castle*, from Singapore, is anchored off Stonecutters' Island, with sickness of some kind on board. She carried pilgrims from Jeddah to Singapore, and was quarantined on arrival at the latter port.

### YOKOHAMA.

The *Herald*, referring to the late tragedy, says:—"The escapade which has just had so tragic a termination is remarkable in all its details. Not the least astounding part of it is its inception. We look at present in vain for the ultimate motives of the crime. The dead defaulters were both in a good position socially, and ought to have been unembarrassed in their pecuniary affairs. They were in the receipt of handsome and increasing salaries, were employed by one of the wealthiest banking corporations in the world, and could reasonably look forward to certain and lucrative promotion in the future. Their immediate superior testified to their industry, good behaviour, and friendly relations with himself. One of the culprits at least is known to have been the son of a man of large estate, and to have relations in the possession of considerable worldly wealth. It has not appeared that either of the defaulters indulged in any extraordinary extravagances, or indeed in an expenditure unwarranted by his income. Future revelations may disclose some powerful causes which impelled them to the commission of so desperate and apparently so unnecessary a crime. At present it appears

to be without reason and without excuse. That they felt their attempt was a desperate one, in which they must succeed or die, is evident from the deliberate manner in which they effected their embarkation and that of their stolen treasure and the utter absence of anxiety they are alleged to have displayed when they saw that they must choose between death and capture. Rarely, indeed, in the annals of crime has been witnessed such a combination of want of apparent motive, consequent facility of prosecution, hardihood both of conception and execution, rapid failure, and tragic termination of the criminal undertaking. We have little doubt that the fears of M. Vouillemont, the manager of the Bank, as expressed at the recent inquest, that the defalcations are not limited to the amount of money actually stolen, will prove to be only too well founded. It may perhaps turn out that systematic fraud had been carried on for some time, and that certainty of approaching detection hastened the criminals to their final coup. Bail to the amount of \$5,000 has been accepted for the appearance of George Withers, late Captain of the now ill-fated schooner *Iris*, charged with aiding and abetting in the recent embezzlement. The cash-box which, when first discovered on board the *Iris*, it was impossible to open, has since been opened, and found to be nearly full of jewellery. A further sum of \$700 in gold has been found by Mr. White on board the vessel. —At the inquest on Swaby's remains, the jury, after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation returned a verdict that the deceased feloniously killed and murdered himself; and some vague and idle rumours having got afloat concerning the burial, the *Herald* thinks it right to set matters at rest by stating the real circumstances of the case. Some friends of the deceased, wishing to see his mortal remains decently interred in a spot befitting the position he held in life, directed the sexton to dig a grave for the body in the reserved part of the cemetery. He complied. Another friend, to whom, in life, Swaby had said casually that if he died in this country he would like his remains to be interred near those of the late Dr. Dalliston, went to the sexton and gave orders to dig a grave near Dr. Dalliston's. The sexton did so. Afterwards came the undertaker, who, acting according to his lights and the strict letter of the law, ordered that the deceased should be buried in the paupers' portion of the cemetery. This involved digging a third grave, in which in due course the remains of Swaby were interred. Out of respect, however, for his friends, permission has been granted to exhume the body and to inhumate it elsewhere. At the burial the acting Consular Chaplain, when about to read a portion of the funeral service over the body, was stopped by Constable Hodges, and he then confined himself to the delivery of an address, to which of course no legal or other objection could be urged. —A clerk in the employ of a shipping agent has committed *hara-kiri* because he was rebuked by his employer for some slight reason. This suicide is commented on by the *Mail* as betokening a high sense of honour on the part of the unfortunate, who preferred death to what he deemed disgrace—*hara-kiri* being usually committed to avoid the punishment of death, otherwise inevitable. —To turn to pleasanter matters, the *Mail* announces that eight classes of medals for services of distinction, one of them being for the Formosa expedition, have been determined upon by the Government, and will be shortly issued. —The trade in rabbits appears to have been revived in the Capital. Speculation, however, is restrained within reasonable limits and prices do not exceed 50 or 60 yen. —The number of *jinrikshas* plying for hire in Yedo is often stated at random at

250,000. The accuracy of this estimate is, however, best tested by the number actually constructed in any one given period, and in the month of January 22,860 vehicles were built in the city and its neighbourhood. *Choya Shinbung* gives the total number of *jinrikshas* plying in Tokio as 10,246; including the suburbs, 22,860. —The *Echo du Japon* mentions that on the 3rd ult. a severe typhoon visited the province of Echizen, during which several villages were almost totally destroyed by hailstones, which are said to have fallen for hours, and many of which were of the size of a nut and weighed 10 grammes. —The A. D. C. gave a performance on the night of the 14th ult., selecting two of John Madison Morton's farces, "A Regular Fix" and "A Thumping Legacy," which are described as having been played excellently throughout. —One of the native papers speaks of a machine for cleaning rice, which has lately been invented by a man in Tokio named Okada Yeihiro, the use of which is rapidly increasing. The inventor, by employing thirty-six mortars, can clean 100 sacks of grain, each containing about four to, in one day. In the long days during summer he will be able to clean 150 sacks. Two other persons in the neighbourhood have also large appliances on the same principle, which effect an immense saving of labour.

### Peking Gazettes.

#### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 15th.—(Court Circular). The former Governor of Kiang-su, Ting Jih-ch'ang 丁日昌, paid his respects on arrival at Peking, and had audience.

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with the report of the rehearing of an appeal case in Chihli. A villager named Hu Sze had been apprehended on a vague suspicion of his being implicated in a case of high-way robbery, as having lodged overnight the persons supposed to have been guilty of the crime, and, on being brought before the Magistrate of the district, he falsely confessed the charge, in dread of being put to torture. When further called upon to acknowledge himself guilty of complicity in a previous case which was on record, he refused to confess, whereupon the Magistrate, believing him to be wilfully prevaricating, ordered him to be beaten with a stick on the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet. A relative named Hu Urh, who had been arraigned at the same time, pleaded for mercy on his behalf, whereupon he himself was beaten, and both were then locked up in prison. Hu Sze, being deprived of the opium to which he was accustomed, succumbed shortly afterwards to an attack of dysentery, and died on the 30th January, 1873. On report being made to the Prefect of the department, he sent another district Magistrate to verify the decease, and he, in company with Hu Urh, inspected the remains and attested the fact that the sores left by the bastinadoing were in process of healing and that deceased had died from natural causes. The appeal which was lodged at Peking grew out of a tumult raised in the Magistrate's Yamen by the widow of deceased, her sister, and two male relatives, who, in consequence of their unseemly behaviour, were committed to prison. Upon this some more of the relatives assembled and carried off the prisoners by force, together with the coffin containing the remains of the deceased. More arrests were made hereupon, and the case was removed to the provincial capital for trial, when it was traversed by the appeal to Peking. The culprits of the Hu family are now pronounced guilty in various degrees, and the ringleader of the disturbance would have been sentenced to death by strangling had he not already died in prison. Several others are sentenced to

flogging and banishment. The Magistrate who gave rise to the whole affair is pronounced to have acted indefensibly by bastinadoing a prisoner in a manner and with an implement unwarranted by law, and he would have been dealt with had he not already been dismissed from the service on a separate charge.

April 16th.—(1) The Governor-General of the Grain Transport, Wên-pin, memorializes, referring to the recent appointment of Wên-lin, his second cousin, as Superintendent of Customs at Hwai-an Fu. On the arrival of his relative at his post, Wên-pin has exhorted him most earnestly to discharge his duties with all possible vigour and uprightness; but he has now to ask whether, his own official residence being within a few miles of that of the Superintendent of Customs, although there is no connection between the two offices, and the regulations do not in so many words forbid the employment of relatives at the same time in the two posts in question, [the junior] should not still be removed from proximity to the official jurisdiction of his relative. Rescript: There is no occasion for removal. (N. B. The rule of *hwei-pi* 迴避, or "withdrawal," is designed for the purpose of guarding against collusion between relatives in civil or military employ, who might happen to find themselves placed in authority one over the other. In such cases, the junior is bound to "get out of the way," by exchange into some other jurisdiction or otherwise.)

(2) The same functionary memorializes with reference to the Intendant of the Hwai-Yang Circuit, Liu Hien, whose period of service having expired, should according to regulations proceed to Peking for audience. As acting and afterwards as actual Taotai, Liu Hien has occupied his present post for nine years, and it is solicited that he be allowed to remain in it without being required for the present to proceed to Peking, on the ground of his presence being valuable in the conduct of the works in progress for the repair of the Grand Canal, and notably of the great Hwei-tai Lock 惠濟閘, which is about to be proceeded with.—Granted by rescript.

April 17th.—(1) The Governor-General of Chihli reports the execution of two criminals, mother and son, for the murder of their husband and father. The victim, a man named Wei-Urh Lien-ch'ung, was a small farmer, and a man of dissipated habits, who was gradually disposing of his property and consuming the proceeds in drink. His wife consequently took counsel with her son, Wei-ta Nan-k'an, for the murder of the head of the family, to which he consented; and one evening, on Wei-Urh returning home in liquor, he was beaten to death with a club by the mother and son. As soon as life was extinct, the son took his father's body on his back and carried it out to a cemetery in a neighbouring ravine, where the mother dug a hole in which the remains were put out of sight. Detection subsequently ensued, and mother and son, having been found guilty of the crime, have been subjected to the penalty of *ling-ch'ih* according to law.

(2)—The Governor of Shantung reports the execution by *ling-ch'ih* of a man for the murder of his aunt and his first cousin, by putting arsenic in the millet from which their food was prepared, in revenge for being required by his aunt to give up a house which he had been allowed by her to occupy for a time. One half of the criminal's property is to be awarded to the family of his victims; and as his cousin left no issue to become his heir, the Magistrate of the District is to direct the heads of the clan to which he belonged to select a person, qualified in order of birth and seniority, to be recognized as heir to the murdered woman, in order to continue the family line and ancestral sacrifices.

## Public Meetings.

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

An extraordinary meeting of members of the above Club was held on the 29th April. Present.—Mr. C. J. King in the chair; Messrs. K. Fergusson, A. McLeod, F. D. Hitch, E. G. Low, J. Hart, G. A. Lindsay, T. M. Drysdale, F. B. Aubert, Lovett, Thorburn, Rees, Limby, Cummins, Lucas, H. de C. Forbes, Sheppard, J. Broadhurst Tootal, McGregor, Savage, Morris, Pollock, Provand, Rice, Scott, Overbeck, Tiefenbacher, Möller, Brandt, Wainwright, and Barnes Dallas, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN called upon

The Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, which he did, and also the resolution passed at the annual meeting, on the motion of Mr. Lucas, seconded by Mr. Haas, "That the correspondence between the Club and the Recreation Fund Trustees be printed and circulated among the members, and the decision in the matter left to an extraordinary meeting."

The CHAIRMAN then said that this meeting had been called in accordance with the resolution of the Race Club just read. The correspondence had been before them for some time, and the object of the present meeting was to give some answer to the letter addressed by Mr. Purdon to the Race Club on the 18th of August last, and which was informally sent to Mr. Dent. He held in his hand a resolution which he would read to them—

That the Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club shall address the chairman of the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, to the effect that the members of the Shanghai Race Club respectfully decline the proposals contained in his letter to Mr. John Dent, of the 18th of August, 1874; as the club is desirous of reserving its independent action in the purchase of the privately held shares in the Race Course, as well as to retain the control of the Race Course and the Grand Stand enclosures in the hands of the appointed officers.

By that resolution, they begged to decline the proposals of the Recreation Fund Trustees to take charge of the Race Club's interests in the Race Course; but, before putting it, the Stewards would like to hear anything that could be advanced to the contrary. If there was any good reason for putting themselves in the hands of the Recreation Fund Trustees, it would of course be their duty to listen to it, and act upon it if it were thought necessary.

After waiting for some time, and no one rising to speak,

The CHAIRMAN said if there was nothing more to be said on the subject, he would, without further observation, move the resolution.

Mr. F. D. HITCH seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

It was also decided that a letter of thanks should be written to Mr. John Dent for his services in connection with the subject of the correspondence.

The meeting then terminated.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE  
DE LA CONCESSION FRANÇAISE.

## Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 13 Avril 1875, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents :—M. M. A. Hennequin, L. Ewald, F. D. Hitch, E. Millot; H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M. Maignan, empêché pour affaires de service, n'a pu assister à la séance.

Communication d'une lettre de M. le Consul Général demandant au Conseil si la date du 20 Avril, qu'il se propose de désigner pour les élections, paraît convenable. Le Conseil prie le Président de répondre affirmativement.

Communication d'une autre lettre de M. le Consul Général, informant le Conseil

qu'il prend note de son désir de voir élargir le programme des réformes à introduire dans le Règlement d'organisation Municipale, mais qu'étant sur le point de partir pour la France il ne lui sera pas possible de participer ici même à l'étude de ces réformes. M. le Consul Général ajoute qu'il engagera, toutefois, le gérant du Consulat Général à s'y associer et que, de son côté, il profitera de son séjour à Paris pour entretenir le Département des Affaires Étrangères de la question dont il s'agit.

Lecture de la lettre suivante du Président du Municipal Council au sujet de la réclamation pour empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang :—

"Shanghai, 6th April, 1875.

"Sir,—The Council have received your letter of the 3rd instant, and observe with regret that it was not convenient to you to fix the arbitration for 5th inst. They will be glad to learn the earliest possible date on which it will be agreeable to your Board to proceed with it. The annual meetings of the Ratepayers in both Settlements are now approaching, and my colleagues think that you will agree with them that it would be desirable for all parties concerned to have the result of the arbitration made known before then if possible.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"J. G. PURDON,  
"Chairman."

Conformément au désir exprimé par cette lettre le Conseil décide de remettre, dans le plus bref délai possible, le dossier de l'affaire entre les mains de M. le Consul Général, en le priant de vouloir bien fixer, avec l'arbitre du Municipal Council, le jour où ils pourront régler la question d'empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang.

Lecture de la lettre suivante du Président du Municipal Council au sujet du pont Yang-king-pang No. 1 :—

"Shanghai, 31st March, 1875.

"Sir,—Your letter of 29th instant has been considered by the Council, who however are still of the opinion expressed in their letter of 19th instant, that they must defer taking any further steps in the matter referred to until after Ratepayers' meeting, now so shortly to be held.

"I am Sir, etc.,

"J. G. PURDON,  
"Chairman."

Le Conseil regrette que le Municipal Council n'ait pas cru devoir prendre en considération la proposition qui lui a été faite de faire immédiatement la commande d'un pont en fer pour remplacer le pont en bois No. 1, et régler ultérieurement la difficulté financière, car le Conseil ne voit pas qu'une décision prise par les Ratepayers au Nord du Yang-king-pang puisse en quelque façon l'engager :—

Lecture de la lettre suivante du Secrétaire du Municipal Council au sujet de la création d'un dispensaire :—

"Shanghai, 23rd March, 1875.

"Sir,—I am instructed to express the Council's regret at the delay in replying to your communication of 5th November last, but the question involved was one requiring time for careful consideration.

"The Health Officer of the Municipality has at length submitted a very full report urging the only proper way to provide suitable accommodation.

"The Health Officer and Municipal Engineer have visited the building at the head of Foochow Road, in which the Municipal Authorities on this side proposed at one time to commence the work of a Lock Hospital. They do not regard this building as at all suitable for the present purpose, and the Health Officer states that if the inspection of public women is seriously to be taken in hand in Shanghai, it will be necessary to build on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted in the Hospital for Chinese in the Shantung Road.

"Nothing further can be done therefore until the Ratepayers in this side have decided to go to a heavy expense in building and fitting up. Whether they will do this in face of the many difficulties which are said to beset the successful working of a Lock Hospital when established, is doubtful. Should they authorize the expenditure being incurred, under these

circumstances, the Board will again have much pleasure in addressing you. Meanwhile, doing myself the honor of conveying the thanks of the Board for your offer to work in union with them,

"I am, Sir, etc.,

"E. B. SOUPER,  
"Secretary."

D'après l'opinion exprimée par le Municipal Council sur la création d'un dispensaire, le Conseil est d'avis qu'il n'y a pas lieu de donner suite à ce projet qui ne peut être mis à exécution qu'avec la participation des deux Administrations.

Le Président est chargé de traiter avec M. Haussen, représentant des Mineurs Webb, pour l'acquisition du terrain nécessaire à l'élargissement de la rue du Consulat, sur les bases de Taëls 5,000 le mow de 6,600 pieds carrés, fixés par les arbitres.

A la demande de M. Keswick, président des Administrateurs de l'Hôpital Général, le Conseil délègue son Président comme membre Administrateur de cette institution.

Examen d'une demande de transfert de licence pour débit de boissons. Le Conseil ne peut y faire droit, la licence demandée étant périmée et aucune autre n'étant vacante.

Examen d'une demande de licences pour la circulation de 150 Jin-rick-shaws. Le nombre des licences étant limité et l'Administration n'en ayant aucune de disponible, le Conseil ne peut, actuellement, prendre cette demande en considération.

Communication d'une lettre de M. l'Agent de la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes souscrivant pour Taëls 200 par an à la Taxe commerciale. Le Secrétaire est chargé de transmettre les remerciements du Conseil.

Examen de deux demandes de réduction d'impôts. Le Secrétaire est chargé d'informer les pétitionnaires que leur réclamation obtiendra l'attention de l'Administration à l'époque de la révision des impôts que le Conseil doit entreprendre incessamment.

Le Conseil ordonne un dépôt, au Comptoir d'Escompte de Taëls 10,000 pour 6 mois.

Examen de l'état financier de la Caisse des Retraites au 31 Mars, 1875, présentant un encaisse de Taëls 4,014.25. Sur cette somme, répartition faite aux employés contributeurs de l'allocation qui leur a été accordée et du décompte applicable à l'année écoulée, Taëls 185.25 sont, aux termes des statuts de la Caisse des Retraites, à reverser dans la Caisse Municipale. Le Conseil approuve le reversement de cette somme.

Examen et approbation des rapports de fin d'année et des inventaires présentés par les chefs de service.

Examen des rapports journaliers des chefs de service.

Examen du rapport de l'Inspecteur des marchés.

Séance du 21 Avril, 1875. Sont présents :

—M. M. A. Hennequin, F. D. Hitch, A. Voisin, Conseillers restants; C. Leroy, H. Maignan, H. Scott, J. F. Seaman, Conseillers nouvellement élus. H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M. Millot, empêché, n'a pu assister à la séance.

Le Conseil s'étant réuni sur la convocation de M. le Consul-Général à l'effet de se constituer sous la présidence du doyen d'âge, M. Maignan prend place au fauteuil.

M. Voisin est élu Président.

M. Hennequin est élu Vice-Président. Vérification des opérations Electorales du 20 Avril. Le Conseil déclare qu'elles se sont passées régulièrement et reconnaît en conséquence leur validité.

La Séance est levée.

Correspondance échangée avec le Municipal Council relativement aux empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang :—

Shanghai, 19th April, 1875.

Sir,—I have your letter of yesterday's date,



but I do not quite understand whether you have forwarded to M. Godeaux a plan of the Yang-king-pang, with a note merely explaining that plan, or whether you have submitted your side of the question to him. In either case, I think there has been some misapprehension on your part, as to the manner in which the question was to be submitted to the arbitrators.

This Council never contemplated one side forwarding anything in advance of the other, nor to one of the arbitrators alone, but supposed the usual course in such matters would be pursued.

We understood, as will appear from my previous letters, that the two Councils would fix a day upon which they would forward to the joint arbitrators an agreement as to the points to be decided, signed by both parties and accompanied by a statement from each Council of its case; and each Council was to have a copy of the other's statement, and allowed then to send in, if necessary, to the arbitrators, a written reply thereto, and these documents together would constitute the case.

This Council were of the opinion that no arbitrators would entertain a question unless it was put formally before them in this manner, and it was for this purpose that they wrote to ask what day would be convenient to you.

I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the points as agreed upon be signed by both parties, and forwarded to Messrs. Godeaux and Medhurst, and as I presume your statement has gone in, we will forward ours so soon as we can have it written out, and forward it to those gentlemen. We will send you a copy of it, and I have to request that you will kindly furnish this Council with a copy of what you have already sent in to M. Godeaux.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,  
Chairman.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1875.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing you copy of the statement of the Council's case, which they propose sending in to the Arbitrators.

The original correspondence between the two Councils, to which reference is therein made, is already in your possession.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,  
Chairman,

A. VOISIN, Esq.,  
Chairman, French Municipal Council.

#### Statement of English Council's case.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I forward herewith documents in support of this Council's position in regard to the question now submitted to you for your decision.

From a reference thereto, it will appear that this Council have always protested against the encroachment of the French Council on the South side of the Yang-king-pang (see letters of Dec. 11th, 14th, 27th and 31st, in the pamphlet herewith.)

And it will also be seen that, after a good deal of negotiation, it was agreed at a meeting of the Consular Body to leave the matter to arbitration.

It has ever been the intention of this Council to have this question thus authoritatively settled, but owing to the illness and death of the late Secretary, Mr. Johnston, and the delay in the appointment of his successor, the matter with others was overlooked for the time, but at the first convenient opportunity was again brought up by this Council, and it was proposed to carry out the arrangement.

The French Council have finally agreed to this course, but have in the meantime admitted that it was an encroachment they had made (see their letter of 13th March, 1875). This Council might have rested the case here, as the fact of an encroachment would be sufficient to justify them in requesting the French Council to rectify it, or failing that, to appeal to the French Consul-Général to decide whether they were not bound to do so. Feeling, however, so secure in their position, and that they would attain the same end through the arbitration, they consented to submit the question in its present form to you.

With regard to the first point, this Council feel confident that it needs no argument to prove that an acknowledged encroachment on a narrow water-course like the Yang-king-pang, is an obstruction to the navigation of the creek.

With regard to the second point, that it is prejudicial to the interests of owners of property along the Creek, as well as the general public, scarcely admits of more doubt. The enclosed copy of letter from the agent of M. A. Cushny, dated 7th December, 1874, as well as that of a number of Ratepayers in the accompanying pamphlet, dated 15th April, 1862, will show with what jealousy the owners of property regarded any scheme narrowing the creek. And, moreover, that such a scheme may easily prove detrimental to the health of the neighbourhood, it is only necessary to instance the detention in consequence of the crowding of night-soil and other nuisance boats.

It is manifest that, if one side can encroach the other can, and this Council have always reserved to themselves the right to carry their bund line as far into the creek as the French Council have theirs, if the latter was allowed to remain.

At the time the land on both sides of the creek was given up by the owners to the public, and the roads formed from it, and the bridges taken over by the two Municipalities, the width of the creek was 50 feet.

If the French encroachment is allowed to remain, the creek is narrowed some 12 to 14 feet, and this Municipality, instead of enjoying the advantage of a water-course 50 feet wide, as was originally intended, will only have that of one 36 to 38 feet, and the French Municipality become possessed of 12 to 14 feet of land to which they are in no wise entitled.

The injustice of this is so apparent that I will not dwell further upon it.

With regard to the third point submitted at the request of the French Council, it will be seen by reference to copies of my letters to M. Voisin of 16th February and 20th March, 1875, that, while this Council not only do not admit any encroachment, but on the contrary as per sketch plan therewith, show that they have given up ground to widen the creek, yet willingly allowed the question to be submitted.

As the French Council have never pointed out to this Council where such encroachments exist, I am at the moment unable to do more than to deny that there are any.

But I must add that, had any such encroachment been made and pointed out to this Council by the French Council, it would have been immediately rectified; but during the whole time that our expensive stone bunding was being formed alongside that Creek, we heard nothing whatever from the French Council regarding encroachments, although our protest against their encroachment was before them.

In conclusion, by the admission of the French Council that they have made the encroachment which was the original cause of complaint by this Council, it becomes unnecessary for me to trouble you with plans showing the width of the creek in 1865, which, however, can be submitted should you require them.

And the questions whether such an encroachment is not an obstruction to the free navigation of the creek, and whether it is not prejudicial to the interests of this community, are ones which this Council confidently leave to your judgment.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,  
Chairman.

Shanghai, 21 April, 1875.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai reçu les lettres que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 19 et le 20 Avril, la première me demandant copie du mémoire fourni par le Conseil à son arbitre dans la question d'empiétements sur le Yang-king-pang, et la seconde me mettant en possession de celui remis par le Municipal Council à son arbitre pour la même affaire.

Le Conseil a toujours compris que les arbitres communiqueraient à chaque administration les raisons mises en avant par la partie adverse, et qu'ils ne manqueraient pas, le cas échéant, de faire appel à leurs clients respectifs pour éclairer tout point douteux. C'est donc de son arbitre que le Conseil attendait la communication de ceux des arguments de votre administration qui lui auraient paru devoir provoquer spécialement une réponse.

Toutefois, le Conseil n'a aucune raison pour ne pas intervenir la manière de faire connaître les raisons des deux Municipalités à leurs arbitres, et j'ai, par conséquent, l'honneur de

vous remettre copie de la note explicative qui a été remise à M. Godeaux.

Veillez agréer, &c.,  
Le Président du Conseil,  
(Signé) A. VOISIN.

Note explicative pour servir au règlement de la question d'empiétements sur le Yang-king-pang, remise le 16 Avril, 1875, à M. Godeaux, Consul-Général de France.

Extrait de la lettre adressée le 24 Mars, 1875, au Président du Municipal Council par le Président du Conseil Municipal:—

Shanghai, 29th March, 1875.

"Sir,— Afin d'éviter à tout malentendu, je vous prie donc, de me permettre presque une redite en énumérant ici les points que le Conseil entend soumettre à la décision des arbitres:—

"1e.—Le construction du quai du Yang-king-pang, entre la rue Discry et la rue Touranne, dans les conditions actuelles est-elle un obstacle à la navigation du Canal?

"2e.—Porte-t-elle préjudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des propriétaires riverains?

"3e.—Des empiétements ont-ils été commis par le Municipal Council sur la rive gauche du Yang-king-pang. Dans l'affirmative, ces empiétements sont-ils un obstacle à la navigation du Canal et portent-ils préjudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des propriétaires riverains?

"Espérant que les deux administrations se trouveront d'accord pour faire régler, d'un seul coup, par la décision des Arbitres, toute controverse relative à des empiétements sur le Yang-king-pang.

"Je vous prie d'agréer, &c., &c. . . ."

Lettre du Président du Municipal Council, acceptant les bases de l'arbitrage:—

Shanghai, 29th March, 1875.

"SIR,— I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., which was laid before the Board at their meeting this morning.

"The Council, while of the opinion that there are no grounds whatever for supposing that they have made an encroachment on the Creek on this side, but on the contrary, they have voluntarily given up ground to widen it, as explained in my letter of 16th February last, yet, feeling as they do their position in this respect so strong, they do not object to its being made part of the question, if your Council desire it. They, therefore, agree with your Council in understanding the question to be as follows:—

"1st.—Is the Yang-king-pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

"2nd.—Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the creek?

"3rd.—Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the North Bank of the Yang-king-pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the navigation of the creek? And do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

"The Council suggest that Monday, the 5th April proximo, be the day appointed to submit the question to the arbitrators, and trust this date will be convenient to your Council.

(Signed) J. G. PURDON,  
Chairman."

Jus qu'à quelle date faut-il remonter et sur quel titre faut-il s'appuyer, pour arriver à la solution des trois points soumis à la décision des arbitres? L'extrait de la lettre suivante du Président du Municipal Council les précise:—

"But I may mention here that this Council has already in its possession sufficient evidence to satisfy them that the works complained of constitute a violation of the agreement entered into by the Councils of the two Municipalities in July 1862, and seriously interfere with the traffic of an important public highway.

"I have, therefore, to protest against your action, the immediate consequence of which has been to jeopardise seriously the interest of property holders in this Concession along the banks of the Yang-king-pang.

"On the part of this Municipality, the agreement has been rigidly adhered to, as our plans and surveys will show, and I trust on considering the circumstances of the case, no time will be lost by your Council in restoring the boundaries of the creek. . . ."

La convention invoquée dans la lettre ci dessus est relatée dans le document suivant:—

Extrait de la Séance du 25 Juillet, 1862.

Communication d'une lettre du Secrétaire du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Anglaise, demandant au Président une entrevue, qui a eu lieu, et dans laquelle ce Secrétaire, organe du Conseil Anglais, a exprimé de désir de conserver au Yang-king-pang une largeur uniforme de 50 pieds; il a demandé à cet effet le concours du Conseil d'Administration Municipale Française. Cette largeur sera en conséquence établie en prenant le milieu du Canal à marée basse, et laissant 25 pieds du côté Anglais et autant du côté Français.

"Décidé que le Conseil Français concourra de tout son pouvoir à ce but désirable; et que son Président est chargé de faire connaître cette décision au Conseil Anglais."

Les deux Municipalités sont donc engagées par la convention de Juillet 1862, et c'est à partir de cette date qu'il y a lieu de voir si des empiètements ont été commis par l'une et l'autre Municipalité dans les différents travaux qu'elles ont eu à faire exécuter aux berges du Yang-king-pang. Toutefois, après avoir par lettre du 14 Décembre, 1872, ainsi qu'il a été vu plus haut, requis le Conseil Municipal de s'en tenir aux dispositions de la convention de Juillet 1862, le Municipal Council introduit un autre document et une date antérieure, ainsi qu'il ressort de l'extrait suivant d'une lettre datée 31 Décembre, 1872.

"They send you a tracing of the survey made by Mr. Yuell, of the Royal Navy in 1855, by which you will see the width of the creek at that date was 50 to 60 feet. The width shown by this plan at the Honan road, where the encroachment amounts to a stoppage of water traffic, is 60 feet."

"The Council would also observe that the creek has never been surrendered, but still remains a Chinese water course."

"The Council trust, therefore, that the plan now sent will remove any misconception that may have existed, and hope that your Board will discontinue further work until the views of the Taotai are learned."

Cette lettre a été écrite, sans doute, dans l'ignorance que la Concession Française n'a été dotée d'un Conseil Municipal qu'en 1862, ainsi qu'il en appert de cet extrait de la séance d'installation.

"L'an 1862, le 30 Avril, Monsieur le Consul Général de France a convoqué au Consulat de France, M.M. les propriétaires d'immeubles sur la Concession Française à l'effet de leur présenter M.M. Buissonnet, Schmidt, Meynard, Maniquet, et Fajard, nommés membres du Conseil d'Administration Municipale par décision consulaire du 29 Avril, pour entrer en fonctions à partir du 1er Mai prochain, lesquels ont acceptées fonctions et ont été reconnus en leur nouvelle qualité par les propriétaires présents."

Ainsi, la Municipalité Française n'est responsable de changements faits au cours du Yang-king-pang, qu'à partir du 30 Avril, 1862, date de son existence, et tous changements faits antérieurement à cette date sont imputables aux différents propriétaires riverains.

En résumant ce qui précède il se présente tout d'abord:

L'existence d'une convention passée entre les deux municipalités en Juillet, 1862, pour déterminer le cours du Yang-king-pang;

Puis ensuite le reproche de n'y avoir point adhéré, fait à la Municipalité Française par le Municipal Council.

Enfin le consentement des deux Municipalités de faire décider si elles ont commis des empiètements par les travaux qu'elles ont fait exécuter aux berges du Yang-king-pang.

#### Travaux Exécutés

Par la Municipality, Nord du Y. K. P.

|                        |                         |          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Entre les Ponts 1 et 2 | quai construit en 1865. |          |
|                        | " " refait en 1868.     |          |
| do. 2 et 3             | quai construit          | 1870-71. |
| do. 3 et 4             | do.                     | 1871.    |
| do. 4 et 5             | do.                     | 1870-72. |

Par la Municipalité Française.

|                                   |                    |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Entre la rue Discry et le Pont 6, | de Septembre 1872. |       |
|                                   | ou Janr. 1873.     |       |
| " Ponts 1 et 2                    |                    | 1874. |
| " Ponts 2 et 3                    |                    | 1875. |

Tous les travaux du quai du Yang-king-pang, sans exception, faits par le Municipal Council, ont par conséquent été exécutés

antérieurement à ceux faits par le Conseil Français.

Afin qu'on puisse se rendre compte de la position de ces travaux, un plan est joint à ce mémoire. Il est à remarquer qu'il représente exactement, outre les lignes actuelles, les lignes fixées par le plan cadastral dont la confection a été confiée par le Conseil Français, en séance du 10 Juin 1864, à M.M. Knevelt, Whitfield et Kingsmill; or, le Conseil Français était composé des mêmes Conseillers qui avaient souscrit à la convention de juillet 1862, et, il faut ajouter que le plan de la Concession Anglaise a été levé à la même époque et sur la même échelle.

Les plans ont été terminés en 1865 et aucuns travaux de quai faits après la convention de Juillet 1862 n'ont été commencés avant 1866.

Fin de la note remise à M. Godeaux, Consul Général de France, arbitre de la Municipalité Française.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1875.

SIR,—On referring to statement of their case sent in to the arbitrators, the Council find that the bunding works referred to therein were completed in 1870-1871, and therefore prior to the protest lodged by this Board against your bringing forward your bunding in 1872. The words therefore on the last two pages, "although our protest against their encroachment was before them," have been struck out.

Will you please substitute the enclosed part of the statement in the last sheet in your possession.

(Signed) EDWARD B. SOUPER,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed to request you to be good enough to obtain the signature of your Chairman to the enclosed document. When completed it will be sent in this morning to the Arbitrators with the Council's statement of their case.

(Signed) EDWARD B. SOUPER,  
Secretary.

#### Encroachment—Yang-king-pang Creek.

The questions agreed upon by the two Councils to be submitted to arbitration of the French Consul-General and H.B.M. Consul, and any third arbitrator or umpire whom they may find it necessary to appoint, are as follows:—

1st.—Is the Yang-king-pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the Creek?

2nd.—Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the Creek?

3rd.—Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the North Bank of the Yang-king-pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the navigation of the Creek? And do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

The two Councils hereby agree to consider the decision of the said Arbitrators in the matter submitted to them as final and binding, and further bind themselves to accept, and act in accordance with, the decision and directions given by the said Arbitrators.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,  
Chairman, Municipal Council, North of the Yang-king-pang.

(Signed) A. VOISIN,  
Président du Conseil Municipal.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1875.

Shanghai, 21 Avril, 1875.

MONSIEUR,—Je suis chargé de vous faire remarquer que l'obligation, pour le Conseil, d'accepter la décision des arbitres dans la question d'empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang et les cases sur lesquelles doit porter l'arbitrage sont spécialement formulées dans les lettres du Président, du 13 et du 24 Mars, 1875.

Néanmoins, pour complaire à la requête que vous me transmettez, je vous envoie la pièce que vous m'avez adressée sur laquelle le Président a apposé sa signature.

J'aurai l'honneur de vous envoyer une obligation conçue en Français dans les mêmes termes, et je vous serai obligé de me la

retourner après qu'elle aura été signée par le Président du Municipal Council.

Le Secrétaire,

(Signé) H. SAYN.

#### Sentence Arbitrale rendue dans la question d'empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang.

Lejourdhui vingt-trois Avril mil huit cent soixante quinze.

Nous, Ernest Godeaux, Consul-Général de France, et W. H. Medhurst, Consul de S. M. Britannique, arbitres chargés par compromis en date du 21 de ce mois, de juger le différent pendant entre le Conseil Municipal de la Concession Française et le Conseil Municipal du "Foreign Settlement" au sujet d'empiètements qui auraient été faits sur le Yang-king-pang,

Auons, en présence de M. Vignale, Consul Général d'Italie, choisi par nous comme tiers arbitre, en vertu du droit qui nous en a été reconnu, pour prononcer entre nous en cas de désaccord, rendu notre décision de la manière suivante:—

Les questions qui nous ont été soumises sont:

1e.—La construction du quai du Yang-king-pang entre les rues Discry et de Touranne, dans les conditions actuelles, est elle un obstacle à la navigation du canal?

2e.—Porte-t-elle préjudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des propriétaires riverains?

3e.—Des empiètements out-ils été commis par le "Municipal Council" sur la rive gauche du Yang-king-pang; dans l'affirmative, ces empiètements sont-ils un obstacle à la navigation du canal et portent-ils préjudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des propriétaires riverains?

En principe nous sommes d'avis que toute construction isolée qui empiète sur un canal étroit et ordinairement encombré, doit plus ou moins diminuer les facilités de la navigation, si elle n'est exécutée d'après les principes de l'art et conformément à un plan conçu dans le but d'améliorer le cours de cette voie d'eau, et que par suite elle peut porter un préjudice plus ou moins considérable aux intérêts des propriétaires riverains établis sur l'autre rive; nous croyons en outre qu'elle ne devrait pas être entreprise sans l'assentiment de l'autorité territoriale.

Nous disons, en conséquence, en ce qui concerne les questions Nos 1 & 2, que si, dans son état actuel, le quai du Yang-king-pang, entre les rues Discry et de Touranne, empiète sur les rives primitives du canal, il en restreint plus ou moins la navigation, et que par suite ce quai peut être plus ou moins préjudiciable aux propriétaires riverains établis de l'autre côté du cours d'eau, et généralement à toute personne intéressée à sa libre circulation.

Quant à la troisième question, en l'absence de tout moyen de vérifier la largeur primitive du Yang-king-pang, et à défaut du texte de la convention qui serait intervenue en 1862 entre les deux Conseils Municipaux, de même que d'un plan fixant la ligne intermédiaire à partir de laquelle devrait être mesurée la largeur que chacune des Municipalités devait laisser au canal, nous ne saurions nous prononcer sur le point de savoir si des empiètements out été faits sur la rive gauche de ce cours d'eau.

Mais comme les quais construits sur cette rive sont des œuvres isolées, ils doivent, s'ils dépassent les rives primitives du canal, être regardés comme des empiètements; ils restreignent dès lors plus ou moins la navigation et peuvent ainsi porter plus ou moins préjudice aux propriétaires riverains établis de l'autre côté du cours d'eau et généralement à toute personne intéressée à sa libre circulation.

Quoi qu'il en soit, nous recommandons que, de part et d'autre, les choses soient laissées dans l'état, mais que les deux Conseils concluent pour l'avenir une convention tenant compte à la fois des besoins de la navigation et de ceux de la circulation des quais, laquelle convention, accompagnée d'un plan, serait soumise à l'approbation de l'autorité chinoise et préciserait, en fixant des points de repère, la largeur à attribuer désormais au Yang-king-pang. Nous recommandons en outre, que toute construction de quai ultérieure, de chaque côté du canal, soit l'objet d'un accord préalable entre les deux Municipalités.

Ainsi fait et jugé à Shanghai, les jour, mois et an que dessus, et avons signé en double exemplaire la présente sentence arbitrale.

(Signé) E. GODEAUX.

W. H. MEDHURST.

## Amusements.

## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

Stewards:—C. J. KING, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq., R. FERGUSON, Esq., E. G. LOW, Esq., F. H. BELL, Esq., A. McLEOD, Esq., J. HART, Esq.  
BARNES DALLAS, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

## FIRST DAY.

Monday, 3rd May, 1875.

This, the first day of our Spring Meeting, was favoured with most enjoyable weather, the first requirement of out-door sports. The morning broke dull and half-clouded, but with a mild and healthful breeze. As the day wore on, the sky became more overcast, but towards noon the weather brightened up somewhat, and although Sol was merciful, and never burst out with the unpleasant heat sometimes felt even at this early season, there was sufficient brightness to make things cheerful.

The Grand Stand presented a pretty and animated appearance, having never been more numerous attended, the ladies' balcony especially attracting attention, from the number of its fair occupants and the brilliancy of their costumes; while, to make matters still more pleasant, the Race Club Stewards with tasteful forethought, had provided a liberal supply of flowers and shrubs, though in the way of decoration the Stand is susceptible of still greater improvement. The absence of music was much deplored, remembrance of the bands of the Iron Duke and Hartford being strong in the minds of those who were present at our last Autumn Meeting.

The recent fine weather caused the course to be dry and hard, as was evident from the clouds of dust raised by the competitors in each race; and this, no doubt, while adding to the pace, left the real staying powers of some of the ponies an open question. It is one thing to gallop over a hard and even surface, and another to be forced at racing pace through mud, perhaps fetlock deep. It will be seen from the return appended, that the time in which some of the races were run is given as "the fastest on record;" the reason will be found in the foregoing remarks; and we must wait a little longer before conceding the belief that the China pony will be, even by the law of evolution and an increase in the length of his vertebrae and the number of his pairs of ribs, ever able to compete comparatively with his brother the horse. However, horses are not in China, and the ponies are very fleet; but we must wait for the mud of Autumn before even *Ten Kwang* can be regarded as the best of Griffins or *Ravenscote* the fleetest half-miler. But taken altogether, the sport to-day was deceptive in more senses than one. Not only was the course hard and unpleasant, but several of the races proved, as a learned friend observed, "mere hunts," the winning pony being so far ahead as to render pursuit hopeless by sight, and in one instance nearly by scent, supposing such a quality to exist among the other excellencies of the China pony. The racing throughout, however, did not fail in interest; and the success of the various winners was the signal for plaudits that reminded newcomers especially of Epsom Downs or Newmarket Heath.

The first saddling bell rang soon after noon, and although at that time there were hardly a score of persons in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, yet before the flag was lowered for the start, a large concourse had assembled, and vehicles of all kinds, from the aristocratic pair to the imitation buck-basket, filled the enclosure and overflowed outside. It

is superfluous to mention jinrikshas and wheelbarrows,—they are everywhere, and yesterday appeared to be extensively patronised. Spectators on foot, too, assembled in large numbers; and the course was fringed with Chinese, whose number can only be set down as legion. As far as outside attendance goes, the total must be given as greater than ever; which of course shows an increasing interest in the sport even among our Celestial acquaintances. After *Ten Kwang* had disposed of the Griffins' Plate, an interval of three-quarters of an hour was allowed for tiffin. The Race Club, as aforesaid, issued an invite to their lady visitors and their friends, and in the Committee room at the back of the Grand Stand they each day found a capital spread, laid out by Mr. Williams of the Shanghai Club. In a tent not far distant, tiffin was also served for the guests of the Shanghai Club, and lighter refreshments were to be had within the basement of the Stand itself.

We ought not to omit to mention that among the occupants of the Grand Stand to-day were Admiral Ryder, Captain Buller, and a number of officers from the different British, American, and other ships in port, and some visitors from the Outports.

The Belle Vue Stand was fully occupied, as were also some other temporary stands erected at intervals on the margin of the Course.

Subjoined is a report of the racing:—

1.—CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Value, Tls. 75.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

|                                                         |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. O'Leary's chesnut <i>Ravenscote</i> 10st 5lb..      | 1 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Oats</i> 10st 5lb..         | 2 |
| The Fhairshon's grey <i>Gillie</i> 10st 0lb.....        | 3 |
| Mr. Rheubrick's white <i>Toryboy</i> 10st 8lb ...       | 0 |
| " John Peel's cream <i>Hughie Graham</i> 10st 8lb ..... | 0 |
| " Kushan's grey <i>Caractacus</i> 10st 6lb.....         | 0 |
| " D. Brand's grey <i>Andante</i> 11st 4lb .....         | 0 |

For this, the first spin of the meeting, seven out of thirteen entrants came to the post, at 12.15, *Wild Oats* being favourite against the field, though at small odds. After two false starts, the lot got away with almost the regularity of a rank, but it was in a few strides apparent that *Ravenscote* was breaking away from the rest. He soon showed clearly in front, and set the pace so strong that a tail occurred, *Wild Oats* running second, and *Gillie* third. Rounding the turn into the straight run home, *Wild Oats* drew on *Ravenscote*, but failed to head him, and he ran in a winner by about a length, three lengths between second and third. Time, 57 secs., being the fastest, we believe, on record for any half-mile race at Shanghai.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his Stakes.—One-Mile.

|                                                    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenshoe</i> 10st 5lb ..... | 1 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Gladiator</i> 10st 11lb .....    | 2 |
| " Foh-kien's grey <i>Benachie</i> 10st 8lb .....   | 3 |
| " Voisin's grey <i>Flageolet</i> 10st 5lb .....    | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Grindstone</i> 10st 11lb. 0  | 0 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Sinecure</i> 10st 11lb.. 0  | 0 |

A comparatively small field came to the post for this race also—six out of seventeen entrants, but they were a very pretty lot, *Ravenshoe* having the preference of opinion, however, and showing very game on leaving the paddock, and also at the post. *Gladiator* was also in good form, and looked a likely runner, though some preferred *Flageolet* to him. They got off well together, *Benachie* with a slight lead at the rails, *Gladiator* getting away second, the favourite being fourth. In this order they continued until reaching the 3-mile post, when *Flageolet* assumed the lead, *Benachie* dropping into third place. *Ravenshoe*, however, now began

to show his fine condition, and at the half-mile post was in the second place, and pressing the leader hard. A pretty race ensued between the two, and at the Monument, *Ravenshoe* challenging *Flageolet* the tug of war commenced, resulting in a few strides in the light blue showing in front and putting on the steam vigorously. The black-and-white was equally plucky, but was unable to regain his lost advantage, while opposite *Belle Vue*, *Gladiator*, passing both *Benachie* and *Flageolet*, began to press on the leader, whom, however, he was unable to overhaul, *Ravenshoe* going past the post an easy winner by a length. The others were beaten off. Time—2m. 9s.

3.—GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250.—Second Pony, Tls. 50; last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a Mile.

|                                                   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Seer's grey <i>Ten Kwang</i> 10st 5lb.....    | 1 |
| " Morris's white <i>Shavandasee</i> 10st 5lb....  | 2 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Favori</i> 10st 5lb.....        | 3 |
| " Fungus' grey <i>Flambeau</i> 10st 5lb.....      | 0 |
| " Foh-kien's grey <i>Argument</i> 10st 8lb.....   | 0 |
| " Kebrevo's grey <i>Volnay</i> 10st 8lb .....     | 0 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Piastra</i> 10st 11lb..   | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Benito</i> 10st 8lb .....   | 0 |
| " Bill's dun <i>Sea King</i> 10st 8lb .....       | 0 |
| " Do. grey <i>Sea Foam</i> 10st 5lb .....         | 0 |
| " Do. bay <i>Sea Swallow</i> 10st 2lb .....       | 0 |
| Lord Noscoze's grey <i>Retrenchment</i> 10st 8lb. | 0 |
| Mr. Hinckley's chesnut <i>Choctaw</i> 10st 5lb..  | 0 |
| " John Peel's grey <i>Duncan Gray</i> 10st 5lb.   | 0 |
| " Godolphin's black <i>Black Thorn</i> 10st 6lb.  | 0 |
| " Sach's grey <i>Daimling</i> 9st 13lb .....      | 0 |
| " Drakcir's grey <i>Radical</i> 10st 11lb.....    | 0 |

This, the test race of all new comers, proved a complete fraud as far as racing was concerned. The lot got off, after some little rearrangement, at the first attempt, *Ten Kwang* almost immediately showing in front, followed by *Favori*, the rest in a troop. The leader increased his distance in the easiest manner possible, until he had placed several lengths between himself and his pursuers, when on nearing the Monument his rider steadied him down into the quietest of gallops. On entering the straight, the gallop became a canter, and all interest in the race was over. *Favori* was hereabout challenged by *Shavandasee*, and quickly yielded second favours. In this order the winning post was reached, the rest coming on in a ruck, the victor being greeted with loud plaudits. Time, 1.30, being again the fastest pace on record.

4.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies that have never won a Race anywhere previous to this meeting.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting.—Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once round.

|                                             |   |
|---------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Hinckley's chesnut <i>Choctaw</i> ..... | 1 |
| " Kushan's grey <i>Sceptic</i> .....        | 2 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Mignon</i> .....          | 3 |
| " Kebrevo's white <i>Weisslack</i> .....    | 0 |
| " Troy's grey <i>Martin Forster</i> .....   | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's black <i>Black Rod</i> .....  | 0 |
| " Mustard's spotted <i>Scrambler</i> .....  | 0 |
| " Godolphin's grey <i>Pendarves</i> .....   | 0 |
| " Sach's chesnut <i>Blitz</i> .....         | 0 |

The lot got away at the first attempt, *Pendarves* with a slight lead, *Scrambler* next, but all close together, *Sceptic* being last and hard held. There was little or no change, except in the ruck, until nearing Probst's Garden, where *Choctaw* began to show a strong disposition to challenge *Pendarves*' right to first place, deposing him at the Widow's Monument, *Pendarves* gamely striving to regain his lost honours, but fruitlessly; for, on entering the straight, both *Mignon* and *Sceptic*, both of whom had gradually improved their position, came on with rapid strides, and, close to Bellevue, both passed the favourite, when a pretty race ensued for second place. *Choctaw* maintained his lead, and won



easily by five lengths; *Sceptic* beating *Mignon* by about half a length for second place. *Pendarves* fourth. Time, 2min. 45secs.

5.—**THE VISITORS' CUP.**—Value, \$355. —Presented by the Visitors to Shanghai. —For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Two Miles and a Half.*

|                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Zirom's grey <i>Gladiator</i> 10st 11lb          | 1 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Fuore</i> 10st 8lb             | 2 |
| " Blackridge's grey <i>Oceola</i> 10st 5lb           | 3 |
| " Forbes' grey <i>Galopin</i> 10st 2lb               | 0 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Sequin</i> 10st 8lb          | 0 |
| " Voisin's cream <i>Tourterelle</i> 9st 13lb         | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Scamew</i> 11st                     | 0 |
| " Fairshon's skewbald <i>Dhuine Wassail</i> 10st 8lb | 0 |

Out of twenty entrants, eight put in an appearance at the post, and in obedience to the fall of the starter's flag, all went off at a fast pace, *Gladiator* and *Sequin* in front, *Fuore* third, the rest well up, with *Dhuine Wassail* last. Nearly in this order they approached Probst's Garden, *Oceola* being fourth. The pace now slackened somewhat, and all drew pretty close together, the positions of the leading ponies being, however, unchanged. The Monument was passed in the same order, but at the straight *Fuore* galloped up close to *Sequin*, and passed the Stand nearly neck and neck with him, *Gladiator* being still well in front. Very slight change was apparent as the ponies passed the Stables, and it was not until the Gardens were reached in the second round that the winner could with any approach to certainty be selected. *Gladiator* and *Fuore* then came away from the rest, and on entering the straight, the former was seen to be winning easily, jockey hands down, and using neither whip nor spur. Nearing the Monument, *Sequin* gave way to *Oceola* for third place, and so the race ended. Time, 5m. 50½s.

6.—**THE GERMAN CUP.**—Value, Tls. 400. —Presented by the German Community.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting, 7lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

|                                                |   |
|------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Morris's white <i>Shawandasee</i> 10st 5lb | 1 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Favori</i> 10st 8lb          | 2 |
| " O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenshoe</i> 10st 12lb    | 3 |
| " Foh-kien's grey <i>Benachie</i> 10st 8lb     | 0 |
| " Khebrevo's grey <i>Volnay</i> 10st 8lb       | 0 |
| " Major's grey <i>Silver Eagle</i> 10st 11lb   | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Bonito</i> 10st 8lb      | 0 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Alone</i> 10st 5lb      | 0 |
| " Gore's grey <i>Caprice</i> 10st 6lb          | 0 |

This was decidedly the best race of the day so far. The stud got off well together, *Benachie* leading, closely waited on by *Fuore* and *Shawandasee*, *Bonito* fourth and *Ravenshoe* fifth. The pace was very fast, and opposite the Stand *Bonito* ran into second place. Passing the Gardens the same positions were maintained, and until coming into the straight, when some excitement was caused by seeing *Shawandasee* and *Ravenshoe* answering the call of their jockeys in such a manner as to render the result extremely doubtful. Nearing Bellevue, *Shawandasee* ran into first place, but *Ravenshoe*, although making a gallant effort, was unable to wrest second honours from *Favori*, and finished a good third, though carrying 7lbs. extra as a previous winner; the rest were well up. Time, 2m. 44s.

7.—**THE MEMBERS' PLATE.**—Value, Tls. 79.—Presented by several Members of the Shanghai Race Club.—For all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a race.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and a Half.*

|                                         |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Field's white <i>Crumbs</i>         | 1 |
| " Troy's grey <i>Sir Wm. Wallace</i>    | 2 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Sea Bird</i>           | 3 |
| " John Peel's grey <i>Tam O'Shanter</i> | 0 |
| " Zirom's brown <i>Le Pauvre Diable</i> | 0 |
| " King's grey <i>Feemah</i>             | 0 |

This was by no means an extraordinary race, but nevertheless afforded an opportunity of showing what some ponies can do when not held too long. The lot were started in a cluster, *Tam O'Shanter* slightly in front, with *Le Pauvre Diable* in close attendance. At the three quarter mile post, his impoverished majesty, mending his pace, ran into first place, and soon afterwards *Crumbs* also went into second. At Probst's Garden the lot were pretty well together, but on passing the Monument, *Crumbs* assumed the lead, and increasing it won easily hands down by at least four lengths. *Sir William Wallace* had in the meantime run through his horses and become second, while *Sea Bird* making a strenuous effort, which however, came too late, was a good third. Time, 3m. 24½s.

**THE HUNT HANDICAP.**—Value, \$200.—Twice round the Steeplechase Course.

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Light Brigade | 1 |
| Southdown     | 0 |
| Gameboy       | 0 |
| Spondulick    | 0 |
| Schwalbe      | 0 |
| Petit Maître  | 0 |
| Mulo          | 0 |
| Gekko         | 0 |
| Sea Horse     | 0 |

The Steeplechase admits of no description. It was a hollow affair throughout, and much fun was caused by the refusals of the ponies to take their jumps, and, in some instances, the consequent unsuiting of the riders.

Taken as a whole, the afternoon's sport was successful, and it was brought to a conclusion at about half-past five o'clock; soon after which hour the Stand and Course were left to their normal solitude.

## SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 4th May, 1875.

The weather to-day was delightful, though in the open the sun was rather oppressive, but in the shaded balcony of the Grand Stand a grateful breeze played with a refreshing coolness. There were, however, fewer visitors than on the previous day. The number of outside spectators had also diminished, but when it is remembered that the Meeting extends to four days, including the "off day"—generally the most enjoyable of the quartette to sporting men—the falling-off in this respect cannot be wondered at.

Despite watering in the morning, the course was, if possible, harder than yesterday, and the inevitable result was that several of the races were a foregone conclusion, notably the half and three quarter mile for *Ravenshoe* and the mile and a half for *Teen Kwang*. The Derby race was, as we are assured by a competent remembrance, within 28 seconds of the time in which the fastest Epsom Derby was run, and thus speaks well for the fleetness and endurance of the China pony, more especially when it is remembered that the weight is 28 lbs. greater than at Epsom. Respecting the other races, there is little to notice beyond what appears in the description of each; but it is satisfactory to record, however, that two slight differences which occurred unavoidably, were decided by the Stewards in an amicable manner.

As will be seen below, the Engineers' Challenge Cup, the first in Shanghai, led to a capital race,—in fact it was the really exciting race of the meeting.

Appended is a return of the day's sport:—

1.—**THE SHANGHAI CUP.**—Value, Tls. 75.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of one race in China or Hongkong since 1st October, 1874, 7lbs. extra; two or more races, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Half-a-Mile.*

|                                                    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. O'Leary's chesnut <i>Ravenshoe</i> 11st 4lb    | 1 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Outs</i> 10st 5lb      | 2 |
| " Voisin's grey <i>Flageolet</i> 10st 12lb         | 3 |
| " John Peel's cream <i>Hughie Graham</i> 10st 10lb | 0 |
| " Drakeir's grey <i>Radical</i> 10st 12lb          | 0 |
| " The Fairshon's grey <i>Ghillie</i> 10st 8lb      | 0 |

*Ravenshoe* and *Wild Outs* started favourites, the 7-lbs. penalty upon *Ravenshoe* being thought in some degree to militate against his chance of winning. After two attempts, the ponies got away to a capital start, *Ravenshoe* slightly in front, *Wild Outs* second, closely attended by *Flageolet*, *Hughie Graham*, and the others. On coming into the straight, the light blue was next the rails, and so far in front as to have the race clearly in hand, although *Wild Outs*, in the centre of the course, seemed determined the race should not be lost without an effort. The winner, however, increased his lead, and passed the post easily some five or six lengths ahead. Time, 57s., the same as in the half-a-mile spurt yesterday.

2.—**THE SHANGHAI DERBY.**—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For all China Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 75 per cent; second Pony, 15 per cent; third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—*One Mile and a Half.*

|                                            |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Seer's grey <i>Teen Kwang</i>          | 1 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Favori</i>               | 2 |
| " Do. grey <i>Gladiator</i>                | 3 |
| " Fohkien's grey <i>Argument</i>           | 0 |
| " Khebrevo's grey <i>Volnay</i>            | 0 |
| " Major's grey <i>Silver Eagle</i>         | 0 |
| " Troy's grey <i>Martin Forster</i>        | 0 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Louis d'Or</i>     | 0 |
| " Morris's white <i>Shawandasee</i>        | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Bonito</i>           | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Sea Foam</i> 10st 7lb     | 0 |
| " Lord Noseozze's grey <i>Retrenchment</i> | 0 |
| " Mr. Hinckley's chesnut <i>Choctaw</i>    | 0 |
| " Granite's dun <i>Stone Crusher</i>       | 0 |

*Gladiator* and *Favori* started best to win, the former carrying 1-lb. extra. *Choctaw* had also a pound additional, while *Louis d'Or* carried 3-lbs. and *Sea Foam* 2-lbs. overweight. *Teen Kwang*, after his performance yesterday over the three-quarter mile, was of course favourite, *Shawandasee*, also finding considerable favour; the field nevertheless meeting backers at 2/1. After three attempts, the lot went away at pretty even distance, and on entering the straight, *Louis d'Or* was slightly in front, *Gladiator* second, *Shawandasee* third, something undistinguishable fourth, and the favourite fifth. They passed the Grand Stand in this order, but on nearing the stables, *Teen Kwang* was evidently dissatisfied with his place, and making a rush, went into the front rank. *Gladiator* and *Favori* accepted the challenge, and the favourite was at present unable to do more than pass into second position, *Gladiator* leading, *Louis d'Or* and *Favori* third and fourth. At the far side, the pace began to mend, and *Teen Kwang* drew into first place, *Favori* wresting the second honours from *Gladiator*, the rest beginning to tail alarmingly, *Bonito* and *Shawandasee* heading the ruck. At Probst's Garden, *Teen Kwang* began to obtain a clear lead, a position he still further improved at the Monument, while the second place was disputed gamely by *Gladiator* and *Favori*, the latter giving way until reaching the straight run, where he again collared *Gladiator*, and pressed the leader so hard that he seemed likely to win. *Teen Kwang*, however, increased his distance, and won by about four lengths; two lengths between second and third. *Bonito* fourth, and *Shawandasee* fifth. Time, 3m. 11½s.

3.—**THE MERCHANTS' CUP.**—Value, Tls. 155.—Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.—For China Ponies only.—Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai, at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1874,

5lbs. extra for each race won.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a Mile.

|                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Oats</i> 10st 5lb..... | 1 |
| " D. Brand's grey <i>Andante</i> 11st 2lb.....       | 2 |
| " Voisin's grey <i>Flageolet</i> 10st 10lb.....      | 0 |
| " O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenhoe</i> 11st 11lb.....      | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's white <i>Torgby</i> 10st 8lb.....      | 0 |
| " Bill's dun <i>Sea King</i> 11st 0lb.....           | 0 |
| " Mustard's spotted <i>Scrambler</i> 10st 8lb.....   | 0 |
| " Sach's chestnut <i>Blitz</i> 10st 5lb.....         | 0 |

As usual in a short sprint, some little trouble was experienced in getting the ponies in order at the post, and it was not until the third attempt that they got off, *Ravenhoe* slightly leading, with *Wild Oats* and *Flageolet* close up, the others in a cluster, *Sea King* last. In this order they passed the Garden, but on approaching the Monument *Wild Oats* assumed the lead, *Ravenhoe* dropping slightly behind. Rounding the turn into the straight there was no change, but here the real interest of the race began, for *Andante* was seen coming up at a fast pace, and seemed likely for a few moments to pass the leading pair. *Ravenhoe*, however, quickly recovered his lost position, and again coming to the front, an exciting race ensued between the three, which ended in *Ravenhoe* passing the judge's chair by a short length in front of *Wild Oats*, *Andante* about a length and a half behind the second. On returning to weigh, however, it was found that *Ravenhoe's* jockey, owing to some oversight, could not scale, and on the matter being referred to the Stewards, they adjudged the race to *Wild Oats*. It was also said that *Wild Oats* did not return to the paddock to unsaddle, but this was overruled. Time, 1m. 32½s.

4.—THE ENGINEERS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Value, Tls. 50.—Presented by the Engineers of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the winner until the Cup is finally won.—One Mile and a Quarter.

|                                                       |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenhoe</i> 10st 8lb.....      | 1 |
| " Morris's white <i>Shawandasee</i> 10st 5lb.....     | 2 |
| " Fuhkien's grey <i>Argument</i> 10st 8lb.....        | 0 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Louis d'Or</i> 10st 11lb..... | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Grindstone</i> 10st 11lb.....   | 0 |
| " do. grey <i>Furore</i> 10st 9lb.....                | 0 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Sincere</i> 10st 11lb.....     | 0 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Favori</i> 10st 5lb.....            | 0 |

For this, the first Engineers' Cup ran for in Shanghai, a small but capital field came to the post, including some of the cracks of the meeting. *Furore* went off with the lead, *Favori* second, and *Ravenhoe* third, all quite close, and the rest very near. On the far side, opposite the Grand Stand, the three were almost in a line, but shortly afterwards *Ravenhoe* showed in front. Approaching the Garden, *Favori* and *Ravenhoe* were racing together; but between this point and the Monument, the tail was great, *Shawandasee*, however, running into third place. From this time it was clear that the race lay between *Ravenhoe* and *Favori*, and a gallant struggle ensued between the two. On entering the straight it was difficult to tell with accuracy which was leading, but when nearly opposite Belle Vue, *Favori* was slightly in front, and the pair raced side by side, but so close that they annulled. At the finish, *Favori* was ahead by a neck, *Shawandasee* third. The rider of *Ravenhoe*, however, claimed on a foul. The Stewards afterwards investigated the matter, and after hearing evidence on both sides, decided that the claim was sustained, that *Favori* was disqualified, and that *Shawandasee* should take second place. The excellent riding of *Favori's* jockey was, nevertheless, the theme of much praise on the course. Time, 2m. 44s.

5.—THE RACE CLOB CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of one mile or under, to carry 3lbs. extra; of over a mile, 7lbs. extra—penalties not accumulative.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two Miles.

|                                                             |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Zirom's grey <i>Gladiator</i> 10st 11lb.....            | 1 |
| " Granite's dun <i>Stone Crusher</i> 10st 5lb.....          | 2 |
| " Gore's grey <i>Caprice</i> 10st 8lb.....                  | 3 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Holy Friar</i> 10st 11lb.....         | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Seamew</i> 11st 2lb.....                   | 0 |
| " Hooper's grey <i>Strathmore</i> 11st 0lb.....             | 0 |
| The Fairshon's skewbald <i>Dhuine Wassail</i> 10st 8lb..... | 0 |

*Gladiator* went away with a slight lead, with *Dhuine Wassail* second, *Seamew* third, and *Strathmore* fourth, the others tailing, *Stone Crusher* being last. This order was kept nearly the first time round, although near the Monument, *Dhuine Wassail* drew on *Gladiator*, and raced with him for some distance, while *Stone Crusher* and *Caprice* putting on steam, began to lessen distance most materially. Nothing more occurred worthy of notice until entering the straight for the finish, when *Gladiator* still in front, began to push for home, and *Caprice* raced *Stone Crusher* for second place, a capital struggle ensuing, which resulted in favour of *Stone Crusher*. It was all through a safe race for *Gladiator*. Time, 4m. 34½s.

6.—THE TSATLEE CUP.—Value, Tls. 60.—Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For all China Ponies that have never won a race at or prior to this Meeting.—Weight, 11st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6lbs. for every inch under or over.—The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—One Mile.

|                                                       |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Zirom's grey <i>Mignon</i> 11st 0lb.....          | 1 |
| " Fangus' grey <i>Flambeau</i> 11st 0lb.....          | 2 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Boito</i> 11st 6lb.....         | 3 |
| " Forbes' grey <i>Galopin</i> 10st 8lb.....           | 0 |
| " Kebrevo's grey <i>Volnay</i> 11st 6lb.....          | 0 |
| " Troy's black <i>Roland Cashel</i> 11st 12lb.....    | 0 |
| " Troy's grey <i>Martin Forster</i> 11st 6lb.....     | 0 |
| " Voisin's skewbald <i>Pastel</i> 10st 8lb.....       | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's black <i>Black Rod</i> 11st 12lb.....   | 0 |
| " Bill's bay <i>Sea Swallow</i> 10st 10lb.....        | 0 |
| " John Peel's spotted <i>Aiken Drum</i> 11st 0lb..... | 0 |
| " Godolphin's black <i>Black Thorn</i> 11st 0lb.....  | 0 |
| " Sach's grey <i>Däumling</i> 10st 2lb.....           | 0 |
| The Fairshon's grey <i>Ghillie</i> 11st 0lb.....      | 0 |

The field of fourteen non-winners that started for this race made a very pretty sight at the post, but as might have been expected, there was little or no speculation as to the result, *Black Thorn* being, however, favorite. At starting he took the lead, but the race was anywhere until entering the straight, when *Flambeau*, who had taken the lead from *Black Thorn*, had to give place to *Mignon* opposite the Grand Stand, and was beaten by about a length-and-a-half. *Boito* finishing third. Time, 2m. 10s.

7.—THE HURDLE RACE.—A Sweepstakes for Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For all China Ponies.—Four Ponies to start, from *bond fide* opposing stables, or no race.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra.—To be run on the inside Course, over eight flights of hurdles.—About One Mile and a Quarter.

|                                                        |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Hochstroem's dun <i>Schwalbe</i> 11st 4lb.....     | 1 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Light Brigade</i> 11st 12lb..... | 2 |
| " Morris's chestnut <i>Greenhorn</i> 11st 1lb.....     | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Furore</i> 11st 1lb.....         | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Sea Bird</i> 11st 1lb.....            | 0 |
| " Hincley's chestnut <i>Choctaw</i> 10st 12lb.....     | 0 |

The hurdle race, like the Hunt Handicap of yesterday, admits of a little description. *Furore* and *Light Brigade* went away first, though with a slight lead; but at the first hurdles it was apparent that refusals would be more plentiful than

jumps, and so the result proved. There was in fact, no race, except between *Schwalbe* and *Light Brigade* towards the finish, and that resulted in a comparatively easy win for *Schwalbe*, the rest straggling about the course.

This brought the second day's programme to a finish, at about six o'clock, and the Course was speedily cleared of its visitors.

### THIRD DAY,

Wednesday, 5th May, 1875.

The sport to-day presented several features of less interest than yesterday and the previous day. At the commencement, the weather was dull, and throughout the afternoon the company on the Grand Stand and the number of outside spectators were much fewer than on the former days. The events on the card were the same in number, but interest had evidently waned; and there is really nothing special to notice in the programme of the afternoon's sport, for the simple reason that the entries included only the ponies whose prowess had been tried on the previous two days, and whose capabilities were therefore pretty well known.

Shortly after noon, the bell rang for

1.—THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.—Value, Tls. 150.—A Handicap for all China Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—To be handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and a Half.

|                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Hincley's chestnut <i>Choctaw</i> 10st 10lb..... | 1 |
| " Gore's grey <i>Caprice</i> 10st 7lb.....           | 2 |
| " Blackridge's grey <i>Oceola</i> .....              | 3 |
| " Voisin's cream <i>Tourterelle</i> 10st 11lb.....   | 0 |
| " Kushan's grey <i>Sceptic</i> 10st 3lb.....         | 0 |

*Choctaw* was favourite at starting, with *Caprice* and *Oceola* for place. On passing the Grand Stand, *Tourterelle* was in front, *Choctaw* second, *Sceptic* third, *Oceola* fourth, and *Caprice* last. There was no change until approaching the Garden, when *Sceptic* fell back, and *Choctaw* drawing on *Tourterelle*, the pair raced together past the Monument, but on entering the straight *Choctaw* came away and won easily by several lengths. *Caprice* finished second, with some unnecessary flogging, and *Oceola* third. Time, 3m. 21½s.

2.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value, Tls. 75.—Presented by H. E. the Taotai.—For all China Ponies.—Weight, 12st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

|                                           |   |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. D. Brand's grey <i>Andante</i> .....  | 1 |
| " Godolphin's grey <i>Pendarves</i> ..... | 2 |
| " Bill's dun <i>Sea King</i> .....        | 3 |
| " Kebrevo's white <i>Weisslack</i> .....  | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Furore</i> .....    | 0 |
| " do. grey <i>Grindstone</i> .....        | 0 |
| " Hooper's grey <i>Strathmore</i> .....   | 0 |
| " Kushan's grey <i>Caractacus</i> .....   | 0 |

*Weisslack* carried 13st. 9lb., and *Andante* 12st. 6lb. Very little description suffices for this race. After a couple of attempts, *Caractacus* went away with a slight lead, the rest in a cluster. *Andante* shortly showed in front, followed by *Pendarves*, *Sea King* soon after taking third place. On entering the straight, the same order was maintained, *Andante* passing the post two lengths in front, *Pendarves* finishing in front of *Sea King* by about the same distance, *Strathmore* last. Time, 2m. 16s.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value, £33.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a Mile.

|                                                          |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. O'Leary's chestnut <i>Ravenscote</i> 10st 11lb.....  | 1 |
| " Zirom's grey <i>Mignon</i> 10st 5lb.....               | 2 |
| " Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Oats</i> 10st 8lb.....       | 3 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Louis d'Or</i> 10st 8lb.....     | 0 |
| " Morris's white <i>Shawandasee</i> 10st 5lb.....        | 0 |
| " Seer's black <i>Pepin</i> 10st 13lb.....               | 0 |
| " John Peel's spotted <i>Aiken Drum</i> 10st 5lb.....    | 0 |
| " Granite's grey <i>Pulviser</i> 10st 8lb.....           | 0 |
| " Graf v. Luxemburg's grey <i>Blücher</i> 10st 10lb..... | 0 |
| The Fairshon's grey <i>Ghillie</i> 10st 5lb.....         | 0 |

This race afforded very little sport, being almost a foregone conclusion for Ravenscot, who, after two false starts, went away with the lead; *Ghillie* second, and *Pepin* third. Between the half-mile and the Garden, the position was almost unchanged; but on entering the straight, *Mignon* passed *Ghillie*, who shortly afterwards gave place to *Wild Oats*, *Ghillie* being beaten off. *Ravenscot* was never headed, and won easily by three or four lengths, the rest nowhere. Time, 1m. 32s.

At the termination of the race, the Purse was presented to the winner by Miss Smith, who, as representing the ladies' of Shanghai, congratulated the winner on his success, and expressed the pleasure she felt at being deputed to make the presentation; hoping that on many future occasions a similar pleasure would be felt by other ladies.—Mr. Waller briefly but suitably responded, thanking the ladies of Shanghai, not only for himself, but also on behalf of the Race Club and Stewards of the Meeting for the interest they had evinced in the races. He concluded by presenting Miss Smith with a superb bouquet.

4.—THE BROKERS' CUP.—Value, \$160.—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For all China Ponies, Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Two Miles.

|                                                       |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Zirom's grey <i>Gladiateur</i> 13st 2lb.....      | 1 |
| " Granite's dun <i>Stone Crusher</i> 10st 8lb .....   | 2 |
| " Bill's bay <i>Sea Swallow</i> 10st 6lb .....        | 3 |
| " Hooper's grey <i>Strathmore</i> 10st 11lb .....     | 0 |
| " Forbe's grey <i>Galopin</i> 10st 9lb .....          | 0 |
| " Fungus' grey <i>Flambeau</i> 10st 5lb .....         | 0 |
| " Troy's grey <i>Martin Forster</i> 10st 9lb .....    | 0 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Louis-d'Or</i> 10st 9lb ..... | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Sea Foam</i> 10st 12lb .....         | 0 |
| " Sach's grey <i>Dainling</i> 9st 13lb.....           | 0 |

Starting in a cluster, there was no perceptible change until coming to the turn into the straight, when *Gladiateur* showed in front, followed by *Dainling*, with *Flambeau* third. No effort was made until approaching the Monument the second time, when *Stone Crusher* and *Sea Swallow* went into second and third places. The race was now virtually over, for the two raced away from the others, *Gladiateur* winning by a length and a-half, hands down; *Stone Crusher* finishing about the same distance in front of *Sea Swallow*. Time, 4m. 35s.

5.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—Second Pony, Tls. 25.—For all beaten Ponies at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once round.

|                                                          |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Zirom's grey <i>Favori</i> 10st 5lb .....            | 1 |
| " See's black <i>Pepin</i> 10st 5lb .....                | 2 |
| " Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Piastre</i> 10st 11lb .....      | 3 |
| " Khebre's grey <i>Volnay</i> 10st 10lb .....            | 0 |
| " Major's grey <i>Silver Eagle</i> 10st 11lb .....       | 0 |
| " Troy's black <i>Roland Cashel</i> 10st 11lb .....      | 0 |
| " Vosin's grey <i>Flageolet</i> 10st 5lb .....           | 0 |
| " Do. cream <i>Tourterelle</i> 9st 13lb.....             | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Bonito</i> 10st 8lb .....          | 0 |
| " John Peel's spotted <i>Aiken Drum</i> 10st 9lb .....   | 0 |
| " Graf v. Luxemburg's grey <i>Blücher</i> 10st 9lb ..... | 0 |
| " Mr. Mustard's spotted <i>Scrambler</i> 10st 11lb ..... | 0 |
| " Godolphin's black <i>Black Thorn</i> 10st 8lb .....    | 0 |
| " The Fairclough's grey <i>Ghillie</i> 10st 6lb.....     | 0 |

This was certainly the most open race of the meeting, although *Favori* started favorite, and was looked upon as certain to win, an amount of confidence that he did not disappoint. *Piastre*, the second favorite, did not belie his backers either, so far as being placed went, but he stood very little chance of a win. At starting *Favori* obtained a slight lead, with *Ghillie* in close attendance, the field being so close as to defy distinction. The race was, however, so closely contested, that it was not until passing the Monument that it was considered a certainty for *Favori*. At Belle Vue, he was seen coming out of the cluster, and won easily, *Pipon* second by about two lengths. Time, 2m. 42s.

6.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for all winners; optional for the winner of the Members' Plate, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting, Tls. 15 each.—Winners of two or more Races at this Meeting, Tls. 25.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Teen Kwang 10st 5lb .....  | 1 |
| Ravenshor 10st 7lb .....   | 2 |
| Andante 10st 11lb .....    | 3 |
| Ravenscot 10st 11lb .....  | 0 |
| Gladiateur 10st 11lb ..... | 0 |
| Wild Oats 10st 5lb .....   | 0 |
| Mignon 10st 5lb .....      | 0 |
| Favori 10st 5lb .....      | 0 |
| Benackie 10st 8lb .....    | 0 |

This was *Teen Kwang's* race throughout, and although a pretty spin ensued between him and *Ravenshor*, the latter succeeded in obtaining only a fair second place, *Andante* finishing third. Time, 2m. 41s.

7.—THE STEEPLECHASE CUP.—Value, Tls. 200.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale with 14lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Twice round a Course selected by the Stewards.

|                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Rheubrick's grey <i>Furore</i> 11st 8lb .....    | 1 |
| " Do. grey <i>Light Brigade</i> 11st 12lb .....      | 2 |
| " Hochstoem's dun <i>Schwalbe</i> 11st 11lb .....    | 3 |
| " Morris's grey <i>Southdown</i> 11st 5lb .....      | 0 |
| " Rheubrick's grey <i>Spondulick</i> 11st 12lb ..... | 0 |
| " Bill's grey <i>Sea Horse</i> 11st 4lb .....        | 0 |
| " Hincley's chestnut <i>Choctaw</i> 11st 5lb .....   | 0 |
| " Godolphin's grey <i>Pendarves</i> 12st 5lb .....   | 0 |

This, the last race of the meeting, brought a field of only eight out of fourteen entrants to the post. There was really no interest in the affair, *Furore* being too well known to admit of any competition as a jumper and he walked in a winner, *Light Brigade* second, the rest nowhere.

This brought the Spring Meeting to an end; but for the "off day" there are several arrangements made which will doubtless fill up a good afternoon's sport. Among them are The *Teen Kwang* Cup, value Tls. 250, for all China ponies, *Teen Kwang* excluded, a handicap race, \$5 entrance, to go to second;—the *Campus* Cup, of \$200, for all beaten ponies, entrance \$5; some matches, and the usual *Mafoos'* race. Owing to the heavy rain which fell during Wednesday night and Thursday morning, these races were obliged to be postponed, and the Stewards have fixed Monday for the events.

#### THE A. D. C. PERFORMANCE.

As there is nothing pleasanter to a well-disposed critic than to be able to bestow hearty and deserved praise, so nothing is less agreeable than to have to pronounce an unfavourable verdict, especially in those cases where there has been no lack of talent, zeal, and industry to complain of, and where the blame of failure lies only in the misapplication and misdirection of the elements which would in happier circumstances have sufficed to ensure success. It is rarely that the performances of the A. D. C. of Shanghai call for aught but praise, but exceptions are to be found to every rule, and strict regard for truth compels us to pronounce the theatricals on Wednesday evening an exception to the general rule of excellence which has happily characterised the great majority of past performances. This is the more curious, as something uncommonly good was anticipated by those in the confidence of the veterans who witnessed and supervised the rehearsals. But events frequently belie the most learned prognostications, and the most knowing member of the A. D. C. is as likely to make a bad shot in theatrical matters, as are the *White Legs*, the *Owl Eyes*, and other noted prophets of the Turf in sporting matters. Contrary to the usual practice here, the longer and more

pretentious piece was given first. "Payable on Demand" is styled in the programme an Original Domestic Drama. It is certainly the work of a practised playwright, but we fail to see anything very original in it. It abounds in hackneyed dialogue and conventional situations, while the most effective bits in the piece are stagey, and melodramatic. The curtain rose on a well-painted interior in the Flemish style, and here we may observe that the scenery and mounting of both pieces were altogether unexceptionable. The earlier portions of the play were as usual lost to the audience, partly through the hubbub and noise created by late arrivals, partly owing to the fact that some of the actors spoke no louder than they would have done in an ordinary drawing-room. Messrs. Griffin and Honeycomb know how to suit their organs to stage requirements, but of the other performers in the first act there is not one to whom the charge of indistinctness and inaudibility does not more or less apply. *Miss Castor*, whose acting throughout the whole piece was one of the brightest features of the evening, has an unfortunate habit of "running in" her words, of uttering, in fact, some three or four separate vocables as if they formed one compound word, whereby a considerable part of what she said was lost to the audience. We would recommend her at her next appearance to count one, mentally, between every word she utters.

Mr. Doolittle, whose voice is admirably adapted to the stage, and who is ordinarily heard well enough, seemed on this occasion to share the general defect. Perhaps he thought it unbecoming in a French Marquis of the Ancien Régime to raise his voice too much above that of his interlocutors. The first act was received coldly, almost chillingly, by the audience. The not ineffective *tableau* with which it concluded (somewhat marred by the eccentricities of the red curtain) alone elicited any demonstration of satisfaction. The action dragged, and the acting—with the conspicuous exceptions of Mr. Griffin and *Miss Castor*—was below the average. We ought not perhaps to omit here all notice of the sentry who paraded outside *Goldschted's* house, and whose military appearance and commendable punctuality in his successive reappearances interested us almost as much as the imperfectly heard dialogue of the act.

The second act was rather more lively, and was accordingly received with somewhat more favour. But the cast was far from good. Mr. Doolittle was not successful as the *Marquis de St. Cast* in the first act; he was still more unsuccessful as the *Marquis's* son, Victor, in the second act. A rôle in which manly dignity and quiet strength form the prominent requisites, is sure to find an adequate representative in Mr. Doolittle. But he is not fitted for the part of Romeo. His manner is too stiff and conscious; he has not the spontaneity, the impulse, the *naïveté*, which the expression of the tender emotions demands. Mr. Ricochet (we take the names in their order in the programme) was likewise out of place as *Lyons*. We do not know the nationality of M. Lyons; but the manner, accent, and "get-up" of the actor, suggested the traditional comic stage Irishman more than anything else. If this was Mr. Tom Taylor's idea in writing the part, we only regret it was not entrusted to a genuine Milesian. On the whole, we have seen Mr. Ricochet to more advantage in smaller parts. Mr. Tintinnabulum was not so much out of place in the part of *Bricabrac*, as is the part of *Bricabrac* out of place in the piece. It is introduced and spun out most artificially, and evidently as a sort of diversion, to relieve the pervading sombreness of the situation. Mr. Tintinnabulum made the most of his part—that is to say, he made too much of it. Three-fourths of it might have been omitted with



advantage to the artistic unity and keeping of the piece. In the hands of a dull actor this would perhaps have escaped notice, but Mr. Tintinnabulum's demonstrativeness contrasted so forcibly with the general tameness, as to bring into undue relief a part worthless in itself and quite out of harmony with the prevailing tone of its surroundings.

We merely echo the general verdict, when we say that the piece was badly chosen, and the actors badly chosen for their parts in it. It was only the fine acting of the two leading players, Mr. Griffin and Miss Castor, that saved it from proving a disastrous failure. The lady did the daughter in the second act better than she did the mother in the first act. Pathos is not her line, as was evident from her comparatively unimpressive delivery of the fine Andronache-like burst where she tries to touch her husband's heart by reminding him of all she had sacrificed for him, of the ties of home and kindred which she had given up for his sake. Only one exception can be taken to Mr. Griffin's reading of *Reuben Goldshead*, and that is that he did not quite attain the high standard of excellence which his many conspicuous triumphs have led us, rather unreasonably indeed, to expect on all occasions from him.

As we have had to speak unfavourably of the Comedy, we would gladly balance this page of our critical ledger by speaking favourably of the Farce which followed. But this we cannot honestly do. Had the former been done full justice to, the overflow of our admiration would probably have swam the minor piece; after a full meal of enjoyment we should not have been too nice about the dessert. If good in itself, and well put on, so much the better; if not, we should have been resigned, and said, with the philosopher, "Vixi" for the day. As it was, "Cool as a cucumber" had to form the chief staple of the evening's enjoyment, and it proved hardly more satisfying to the mental appetite than a cucumber salad would to the stomach of a hungry man who had found his joint too tough to dine off. The piece is intrinsically poor, its sole *raison d'être* having been, indeed, to show off Charles Mathews in his favourite line of comedy. The actor who undertakes the leading character, must expect to be confronted at the outset with the crushing criticism that Mr. Plumper was one of Charles Mathews' best parts. There is no getting over this, and the unhappy tyro must bear the severity of the comment with all the equanimity he can muster. For ourselves, never having seen Mathews in the part, we took Mr. Hawk's version of it on its own merits, and we are happy to say that he fully justified the high expectations raised by his remarkable success as *Goldworthy* in "Kind to a Fault," the piece with which the present dramatic season opened. The great end of a farce, after all, is amusement, and so long as Mr. Hawk was on the stage he kept his audience in roars of laughter. The only weak point we could detect was a certain awkwardness in stage business, which experience may be trusted to remove. It is perhaps hardly fair to criticise the minor actors in a *pièce de genre* of this sort, in which they are introduced simply to serve as foils to the chief one. None of them rose above mediocrity. Mr. Tintinnabulum's gestures were certainly comical, the most amusing being an upward and downward motion of the arms half extended—a gesture meant to convey the notion of intense rage, but which rather suggested to our minds the preliminary course of brachial gymnastics, which Icarus and the late Mr. de Groof may be supposed to have gone through, when first they essayed the noble art of flying. This gentleman, however, possesses undeniable dramatic talent, and will show to more advantage when a

better opportunity presents itself. Mr. Montessor's impersonation of *Frederick Barkins* is one of those things which we do not profess to understand. It is possible that he had some intelligent conception of the character himself, but he failed to provide the audience with any clew to it. Mr. Montessor acted so creditably in the "Heir at Law," the other day, that we are surprised at his making such a poor hand of the very simple part of *Frederick Barkins*. Miss Edmunds looked prepossessing, and she was very funny as *Jessie Hamilton*, but she must learn to talk louder. Her gait and carriage are perfection—in a farce.

If we have been a little hard in our comments on these theatricals, it is because we know the A. D. C. can and will do much better things. The three previous performances this year were as good probably as any ever seen on these boards. With equally good intentions, and practically the same actors, the fourth night turns out a comparative failure. There is doubtless an element of luck and chance in theatrical undertakings, as there is in all sublimity things. For our own part, we do not pretend to explain the *why* of the things which went wrong on this occasion, but we have thought it incumbent on us to point out the things themselves; and our sole object, we need hardly say, is the welfare of the Dramatic Society. We attach as little authoritative to our remarks as any of our readers possibly can do, but honest criticism, no matter how imperfect, may always hope to be of some service.

An excellent band of musicians, both stringed and wind, occupied the Orchestra, and enlivened the intervals between the pieces by their playing.

### Miscellaneous.

#### FIRE IN THE MALOO.

A destructive fire broke out in a Chinese medicine shop in the Maloo about 8.15 on Saturday evening, and spread with alarming rapidity to the houses on either hand. It was first perceived by a foreign constable, breaking through an upper window of the medicine shop, and he hastened to give alarm at the Louza Police Station. Almost simultaneously, the alarm was given at the Central Station, and telegraphed to Hongkow, while the alarm-bells were set in motion, and in a few minutes the various fire brigades, the Hook and Ladder Company, a strong body of police, and detachments of seamen and marines from the various ships of war in harbour, were hurrying to the scene of disaster. Inspector Wilson was first on the spot, and endeavoured with an extinguisher to put out the flames, but after ejecting about half its contents was obliged to descend owing to the intense heat. In less than a quarter of an hour after discovery, the flames had complete mastery of the house, and had caught those on each side. The several engines and hose reels were posted in the most advantageous positions for action, the water-well at the corner of Maloo and Shansue road being first started with. There were, however, owing to neap tides, only about three feet or four of water in it, and these were soon exhausted, having had no perceptible effect on the fire, which now began to work backwards among the dense mass of Chinese dwellings lying between the Maloo and Kiukiang road. The six wells at the junction of Ningpo and Shansue roads were also brought into use as speedily as possible, but their distance from the fire rendered it necessary to pass the water from one engine to another before the flames could be reached, and three engines were occupied in performing this operation, some time being lost before the stream could be brought to bear.

Water was also obtained from the well at the corner of Hankow and Shantung roads, and other places, but we are informed that the whole supply was inadequate to check the flames, house after house catching fire, until sixteen were ablaze at one time, and burning like matchwood. Fortunately, there was little or no wind, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous. The heat was so intense, that the houses on the opposite side of the Maloo began to show signs of ignition, and the occupants were seen at their upper windows pouring water from basins and buckets on the smoking wood-work of which the houses are built. In one place, flames actually burst out, and, but for the speedy turning-on of a hose, would have led to a second conflagration. Property and shop-goods of all kinds were thrown into the roadway, only to be trampled to pieces, soaked with water and oil, or stolen. In fact, the scene for hundreds of yards was one of perfect wreck.

It at length became apparent that the efforts of the firemen were useless to stop the progress of the flames, and preparations were accordingly made for demolishing the houses adjoining those to which the fire had now extended. Hooks, grapples, and axes were soon engaged in the necessary work of destruction; but it was not until three houses were destroyed that the flames could be stayed. That object having been accomplished, the engines continued playing on the burning rubbish until all chance of further out-break was at an end. The fire was conquered at as nearly as possible 10.45, but the last of the engines did not retire until past two a.m., a strong body of firemen and police remaining some hours longer, in case of further emergency, and coolies were employed pouring water on the smouldering ruins until late on Sunday forenoon.

The next premises to the medicine shop in which the fire broke out, were used as a general store, and in this, it was said, was kept a large quantity of oil contained in the usual paper-lined baskets, which would account for the fierceness of the flames and their rapid spreading.

There are two theories as to the origin of the disaster,—one, that a man in the employ of the medicine dealer, who was in bed, sick, in trying to light a pipe, set fire to the bed-curtains; the other, that another man was occupied in boiling medicine in a pot on a small Chinese stove, the heat from which set a partition close at hand on fire. It is impossible to give an idea of the value of the property destroyed, damaged, and stolen, but it must have been very great, for the Police Stations were full of native thieves awaiting an interview with the authorities at the Mixed Court next morning, and we regret to add that there are one or two foreigners also implicated, one of them being a man-of-war's man. How many pilferers were undetected cannot be known. So disastrous a fire has not occurred in the Maloo for upwards of ten years, and a view of the ruins creates a feeling of surprise that the flames did not burn their way through into the Kiukiang road.

#### FIRE IN FOHKIEN AND TAEWAN ROADS.

About half-past eight on Tuesday evening, the Settlement was again aroused by an alarm of fire, and in a few minutes an intense glare in the sky showed the locality to be among the mass of Chinese houses at the upper end of the Fohkien road close to the Tawwan and Tientsin roads. As in the fire in the Maloo on Saturday night, the flames fanned by a light breeze spread with awful rapidity, house after house falling a prey to them before the fire-brigades could reach the spot. The scene presented in less than twenty minutes almost defies description. The

heat was so intense that it was only at great risk the firemen could pass along the thoroughfare to station their engines. Before water could be brought into effective use, one large block of houses was entirely consumed, and the flames had reached across the road and set fire to another block, which at ten o'clock was burning fiercely. At another part of the Fohkien road the opposite houses also caught, and for some minutes blazed with such fierceness as threatened them too with destruction; but fortunately the fire on the other side having burnt itself out, the flames at this point were put out with extinguisers. The fire, however, rolled along the second block with such speed as to mock the efforts to extinguish it, house following house again with a rapidity that imagination would almost fail to conceive. The scene throughout the district was heartrending, hundreds of the poor burnt out people, men, women, and children, were running to and fro in the adjacent narrow thoroughfares, in a bewildered manner, and endeavouring to save their property, which was thrown from the windows until it lay in heaps in the streets. The fire brigades generally worked with a will, and were energetically assisted by a strong detachment of marines and seamen from H.M.S. *Midge*; but it was not until an enormous length of hose had been run out, and led to a large pond in the rear of the Racket Court, and to the Soochow Creek, that an adequate supply of water was obtained; but by this time the fire had got complete mastery of the second block, rendering it necessary to pull down about a score of dwellings in the effort to stop its further progress. We learn that the fire broke out in a general store, close to a medicine shop, and that a man employed in the former went up stairs to smoke his pipe, and incautiously throwing a lighted piece of paper on the matting of the floor, on which some straw was strewed, set fire to the premises. These, being of wood, were soon ablaze, and communicating with the next, an ordinary Chinese dwelling, occupied as a *samshu* shop, led to the rapid spread of the flames. Altogether no fewer than 116 houses were destroyed,—97 burnt, and 19 pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. The value of the property lost cannot be ascertained, as among the business premises that suffered was a noted pawnshop, in which were stored a large quantity of goods of all descriptions, besides other depositories of valuable property.

#### THE ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. STEAMER "GWALIOR."

By Hongkong papers received on the 2nd instant, we are placed in possession of full particulars of the accident which befell the Mail steamer *Gwalior*. The *Mail* says:—It appears that the *Gwalior* had got within half a day's steaming of Hongkong when, on the 16th, one of her cylinder covers either blew off or got fractured, and so rendered the engine useless. A valve in the ship's bottom (most probably one connected with the condenser) was unfortunately open at the time of the accident; and this very nearly brought about a catastrophe compared with which the present mishap is a comparatively insignificant delay. As the water rushed in like a sluice, and all efforts to keep it back seemed unavailing, the boats were launched and preparations made for abandoning the vessel, there being at one time as much as 18 feet (!) of water in the engine-room. This fact appears fortunately to have been the means of saving the ship, as the body of water thus taken on board, pressing outwards, by its own weight seems to have very opportunely closed the valve and stopped the leak. On the discovery of this lucky circumstance,

hope revived, and everything was done for which English officers under similar circumstances are noted. All the side valves having been seen to and thoroughly secured, and that which had been so providentially shut having been made as water-tight as handy means would allow, the attention of crew and passengers was immediately turned to the pumps, and soon the ship being clear, all idea of abandonment or immediate danger was happily given up. Every attempt was then made to reach Hongkong under sail, but, as might be expected at this season, the *Gwalior* was drifted by the current in a westerly direction until, after three days' unavailing effort, she was discovered to be dangerously near the Coast of Hainan. To prevent probable disaster, she was anchored (on the 19th,) and the long-boat was sent to obtain assistance. Our advices from Macao state that the boat was altogether five days on her adventurous cruise. Be this as it may, the Chinese Coast pirates made an attack upon the almost defenceless boat's crew, and well-nigh frustrated their errand of distress. Against two well-equipped piratical craft, the boat's crew could merely beg to be allowed to proceed; which, after having been stripped of nearly everything of value, they were permitted to do. In this dejected condition they arrived in Macao, and reported the double plight—of their disabled vessel and their own misfortunes. With commendable promptitude, steps were at once taken by the agents and the Governor of Macao; and while the steamer *Poyang* was at once despatched to Hongkong with the intelligence, the Portuguese war-vessel *Tejo* was promptly sent out to lend what assistance she could to the crippled vessel. The Hainan Coast is not a particularly enviable place for any disabled vessel, even though she be a well-manned and ably commanded P. & O. steamer; and it is an additional assurance for the safety of all concerned that the friendly action of the Macao authorities took the form of sending a war-steamer. H. M. S. *Hornet* has also been despatched to the scene of the breakdown.

The *Hongkong Times*, says—Besides the boat's crew that came from the *Gwalior* there were six passengers, three Greeks and three Austrians, who volunteered to come up with the second officer, Mr. Seymour. Too much praise cannot be given to these men, and we think that something should be done for them as they were robbed of all they possessed by the pirates.

#### THE ATTACK ON COLONEL BROWNE'S EXPEDITION.

The following account of the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on the expedition has been furnished to the *London Times*, and has also been kindly placed at our disposal by a member of the party:—

On the 6th of February, 1875, we took up our quarters at Tse-kaw, a village situated on the left bank of the River Ta-péng. It consists of one long street,—the Eastern half of which is inhabited by Chinese, and the other half by the Burmese, and surrounded by a bamboo palisade as a protection against Kakhengs and tigers, both of whom occasionally prove unpleasant neighbours. Our party, which was composed at this time of Colonel Browne, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Ffords, Allen and Margary, 2 Chinese writers, 15 Sikhs and servants of all descriptions, was lodged outside the town in a kyong or priest's house, which was nothing more than a two-roomed frame building with mat walls and a bamboo floor raised on piles to a height of some six feet above the ground. A subordinate officer sent by the Woon of Bhamo, and entitled Tsa-re-dawgyee, was supposed to

protect us with the body of 150 men under his orders. Most of these soldiers were only raw peasants called in from the neighbourhood without the least experience in warfare, and armed with weapons varying from the *dah* or cutlass, which every one in these regions carries, to the matchlock, or flint fowling piece by Manton & Co., gunmakers to the King. From the 6th to the 15th, the Colonel was occupied in receiving a succession of Tsawbwas and Pawmines, (chiefs and sub-chiefs or village head men,) who came to make arrangements for our transport, and to receive the customary presents which they exact from all who pass through their hills. Some of these gentry were the most repulsive specimens of human nature that it has ever been our lot to behold. Their persons and their clothes were filthy beyond description. One individual in particular, the Tsawbwa of Ponline, was a man whose appearance it is not easy to forget. He had very small eyes, even for a Mongolian, an enormous mouth stained with the inevitable betel nut, and a nose with no bridge whatever to it. His beauty was further improved by his wearing a ragged Chinese cap with a brass button, such as is worn by a lictor in a mandarin's Yamen, or by a public executioner in China.

On the 15th we were told that all arrangements had at length been concluded. The mules—so many from each Kakheng village—to carry our luggage, had been collected; the hostages, who were the Ponline Tsawbwa and his son, the son of the Tsarai Tsawbwa and the son of the Ponsee Pawmine, were taken charge of by Burmese officials at Tsekaw, and so we finished our final packing and prepared to start at daylight on the following morning. No Burman can, however, be trusted to be punctual, nor is it easy to satisfy the grasping demands of their wild neighbours; thus, though the European portion of our party was ready at the appointed time, we found that there was plenty to be done before we could hope to get off. From six a.m. to 4 p.m. the Tsa-re-dawgyee was coming to Colonel Browne at intervals of a few minutes, to say how that this Tsawbwa wanted to be paid all his mule hire in advance, and then that this Pawmine was discontented about something else; but at the last mentioned hour we actually did get under weigh, although we only accomplished a short march of four miles that afternoon. Our road lay across a fertile rice-bearing plain, which slopes imperceptibly from the banks of the Ta Peng to the Man Wung Lake, a broad but shallow sheet of water surrounded by reeds and jungle, in which wild fowl and barking deer are found in considerable numbers. The fields are covered by a regular carpet of pretty but tasteless wild strawberries. We halted for the night in a *zyat* or guest-house in the village of Sehiti, a picturesque spot at the very foot of the Kakheng hills, and on the following morning we began the ascent. Our path, for it could hardly be termed a road, ran at first up the side of a steep range covered with a tolerably dense tree jungle. We passed through Ponline, and after fifteen miles of very rough travelling reached the fourth of the guard houses which the Burmese Government have established along the road. Here the first report of trouble reached us. Travellers coming from Momein stated that a force of 400 Chinese was about to dispute our passage near Manwyne. The Tsa-re-dawgyee now declared that it was positively necessary to send on scouts to ascertain what truth there was in this report, and the arrangement arrived at was that we should march on the morrow to the next guard house, and that Margary, having been over the ground before, should go on to Manwyne with a few men if the road was clear, but that if it was not, he was to return at once and tell us. On the 18th a march of 3 miles took us to the fifth guard-house, in a lovely valley, through which

the Nanpéng, a clear mountain stream, runs, dividing China from Burmah at this point. News was brought to us here that two of our hostages, the son of the Tsarai Tsawbwa and the son of the Pontsee Pawmine had made their escape. This was confirmed the next day, and as the Pontsee Pawmine himself was with us, it was decided that he was to become hostage in the place of his son, to which he had to consent, and he was at once sent back to Tsekaw. The following morning Margary started accompanied by his Chinese attendants, namely his writer—who was a polite and pleasant Christian Chinaman, much liked by us all and nicknamed 'Goggles' on account of his huge spectacles—a boy, an official messenger, a cook and groom. A Kakhyaeng, the Pawmine of Tshan-poon, with a few men, was the guide of the party. No apprehension whatever was felt by any of us for their safety. We all supposed that if any armed Chinese had collected it was for the purpose of protecting us, not of attacking us, and no one was surer of this than Margary himself, who went off, declaring that he would occupy his spare time at Manwyne in writing up his journal, and asking us whether he had not better go on to Momein if we were more than a month in overtaking him. That evening we received a note from him written from Tsarai, to say that the road was perfectly clear, and that the Kakhyaengs were laughing at the timidity and caution of our friend the Tsa-re-daw-gyee. He further mentioned that he was going to press on to Manwyne that evening.

We had the usual difficulty in getting our mules started on the 20th, but by twelve o'clock that day we were off, and accomplished a march of about eight miles. The path was terribly steep, and was up hill nearly the whole of the way. We encamped that evening in the open on a plateau on the West side of the Pontsee Hill, at a height of some 5,500 feet above the sea. As this plateau was the scene of our fight with the Chinese, a short description of it will be necessary. The part on which we encamped was nearly circular in shape, and about 100 yards in diameter. To the North of us was a spur of the hill, at the foot of which lay the road to Tsarai, and to the North West a wooded knoll. To the East of us was the Pontsee Hill, forming a sharp ridge some 500 feet above us, along the top of which a road to Pontsee ran. On the West the ground sloped away abruptly down to the Nanpéng valley; on the South of us was a mountain brook, on the other side of which the road by which we came spread out into a small plateau, which was bounded by another spur of the hill covered with thick jungle. At the point where the path ascended this spur, the road ran between two high banks, the mouth of this little defile being some 200 yards from our camp. That evening more rumours reached us of the Chinese projected attack on us, the numbers of the attacking force increasing with each successive report. Still we passed an undisturbed night, and prepared to resume our march on the 21st. Finding it hopeless to persuade the Burmans and Kakhyaengs to start, Colonel Browne and the other Europeans attended by the Sikh guard set off first, leaving the luggage to be brought on in charge of the Burmese contingent. We arrived at Tsarai, eight miles off, without misadventure, and went to the Tsawbwa to consult him. This chief we found in his house, which was a curious wooden building some 200 feet in length, with a tiled roof. It consisted of one long passage running the whole length of the house, with a row of small rooms on the right hand side, and in the centre an open fire place. There was but little light, and everything in the house was filthy dirty and begrimed with the smoke, which made its escape as best it could through holes in the roof and through the doors, for there were no windows. The Tsawbwa informed

us that Margary had passed safely through, and that the road to Manwyne was open, and offered, if the Burmans would not take us, to guide us there himself, and further promised to carry a note to Margary from the Colonel that afternoon. Still his manner was very strange. He was a long time in appearing, gave many evasive answers to our questions, and from time to time held whispered conversations with other Kakhyaengs who came in and out, though he was polite after his fashion, and gave us refreshment in the shape of eggs and sherroo, a not unpalatable liquor made of fermented rice. His behaviour finally determined Colonel Browne to return to our camp that afternoon and bring up our luggage the next day. Just before we started, the Tsawbwa told the Colonel that he must not be alarmed if he saw a large body of Chinese approaching, because they had nothing but friendly intentions towards us. That evening two men were observed on the top of the Pontsee Hill, watching us with much attention, which put our Burmese guard into a state of great excitement, but no one molested us further that night.

On the 22nd, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, a servant came in with a vague report that Margary and his servants had been murdered, and positive assertion that 3000 Chinese troops from Momein, in conjunction with the Tsarai and Pontsee clans were coming to attack us, and that they were close behind. In a few minutes we could see them passing along the crest of the hill above us. No time was lost in making preparations to defend ourselves. Some of the Burmans were placed as an outpost on the Northern spur, a few on the road to Tsarai, and some more on the wooded knoll to the N.W. where the Tsa-re-dawgyee stayed. The main body was posted to defend the Tsekaw road, and a little lower down our Sikhs were stationed behind a line of rock which formed an excellent breast-work. By the time we were in position, the enemy began the attack. Their men filled the jungle on the southern spur, and many of them came rushing out of the narrow road on to the open space in front, yelling and waving spears and tridents, and shouting to the Burmans that they did not want to fight them, but only to kill the foreign devils. The steady fire of our Sikhs soon made this amusement too exciting for them, and they dodged behind trees and stones, only venturing from time to time to raise their heads or brandish their weapons, any such exhibition being promptly followed by a shot from our side. Even this was too much for them, and after about an hour of this work, a regular stampede of them ensued. They all rushed to escape by the narrow road, and as they were getting away the Sikhs gave them a volley with great effect, and we could see that many were wounded, and that one corpse was left behind on the path. Some of the Burmans, led by the Khyoung Oke, a Burman Shan village headman, ran out to secure the head, which they cut off with their *daks* and brought into camp. Having performed a most extraordinary war dance round it, they hung it on a tree, the Khyoung Oke shouting out to the Chinese to come on, and share their comrade's fate, "for the Burmans here," cried he, "are none of your ordinary fellows, but servants of His Majesty the King of Burmah." All this time the Chinese were firing on us from the jungle; luckily neither their aim nor their arms were very good, and they did little execution. A Burman wounded in the neck, and an Indian servant who was grazed by a bullet which afterwards lodged in the leather of the cook's shoe, were the only two on our side who were hit. After a while we could see a considerable reinforcement of the enemy arrive, but none of them would venture very close to us, after their experience in the morning. While the fight was going on, the Tsawbwa

of Won Kaw came up and significantly informed Colonel Browne that the Tsawbwa of Tsarai had promised him 500 rupees if he would join him and the Chinese. Colonel Browne at once offered him 10,000 rupees, if he would aid us and convey our baggage safely to Tsekaw. It took some time to make this barbarian understand what ten thousand rupees meant, but when it was explained to him that it was ten baskets of silver he promptly closed with the offer. He set his men to work to burn the jungle, and as the wind was favourable and the long grass as dry as tinder there was soon a magnificent blaze, and the Chinese then retreated as fast as they could, completely routed. As they went along the top of the hill we got plenty of shots at them with the 800 yards sight up, and notwithstanding the distance one or two of them were seen to fall. At four o'clock all firing, even from the guard stationed on the northern spur, died away; the mules were brought up from the lower part of the hill where they had been placed during the fight, and loaded faster than they had ever been before, and in half an hour we all started in good order, our trusty Sikhs bringing up the rear guard. As a parting insult to the enemy, the Khyoung Oke and one or two more of the Burmese officers executed a second war dance, and solemnly challenged their foes to come on from each point of the compass. We must say a good word here in behalf of our Burman allies. Notwithstanding their inferior weapons they stood by us and fired steadily and pluckily. The Tsa-re-daw-gyee himself fired one shot into the jungle, where it was impossible to see anything, but he stoutly asserted that he had hit a man in the arm. On reaching the village of Tse-te, some three miles from our camp, the Burmans proposed to stay there for the night, but the Colonel would not listen to the proposal for an instant, as the place was utterly undefended, and surrounded by jungle coming up to the very doors of the houses, so that the Chinese would be enabled to creep up close to us, and pick us off deliberately. We therefore chose a few mules to carry our beds and a few provisions, and continued our march back to Nan Peng, which we reached at ten o'clock that night, having left the Wong Kaw Tsawbwa to earn his ten thousand rupees by bringing on the luggage as best he could. The following morning he brought us word that the Chinese were following us up in force, and that we must leave everything behind us, if we hoped to outmarch them. He further brought a letter from the Burmese Resident at Manwyne to the Tsa-re-daw-gyee, to inform him of the opposition of the Chinese, and of the massacre of Margary and his servants in cold blood by them, and to advise him to throw the Europeans over and look to his own safety. We had to be off, and never expecting to see an article of baggage again, we set our faces for Tsekaw, 22 miles off. The road by which we travelled was not the one by which we had come, but one that passed through the village of Won Kaw, and joined the main road again at the third guard house. We met with no opposition or trouble, and slept that night in comparative safety at Tsekaw. Contrary to our expectations, our luggage was not seized by the Chinese, but was brought down to us in two instalments. The Kakhyaengs, however, managed to pilfer a good deal. The uniforms of Colonel Browne and Dr. Anderson were both stolen, and now probably decorate some filthy savage chief, or are hung up in his house as an ornament. We remained two days and a half in Tsekaw, waiting, in much discomfort, for our beds, and clothes, and other appliances of civilization. We noticed there that the Chinese of the village, who had previously been on very familiar terms with us, now avoided us like a pestilence, never shewing themselves near the Khyoung in which



we lived, if they could help it. From Tsakaw we went back to Bhamo, to which place steamers run from Lower Burnah, and so we are supposed to be once more in a settled and civilized town.

Since leaving the Kakhayeng hills we have by degrees received what we may fairly suppose to be an authentic account of what took place on the other side. From these it appears that a force of 3,000 men was sent from Momein and the districts thereabouts, of which a portion, under the command of a mandarin named Fung, was to oppose us on the Sawuddy route, and another portion under Li Ssu, a Hsieh Tai, or officer of the second military rank, if we came by the Mainsee road. Orders were issued that the whole of our party, English, Indian, Burmese, and Chinese, were to be killed. It is said that these orders were issued by the Sub-Prefect of Momein, but as this officer is anything but a mandarin of high rank, we must infer that he was acting under a pressure either of his superiors or possibly of the populace. We sometimes see in China a man of influence in a district putting himself apparently above the reach of the law, and all the officials about him not venturing to move hand or foot to interfere. There is not the least doubt that the notorious Chen Kwo-jui was the instigator of the Tientsin massacre, and that Chung How himself, though Imperial Commissioner, was powerless or at least afraid to stop him. Again, only last year, the Vice-President of one of the Six Boards came down to Nankin and other places in the Kiangsu province, and ordered a number of persons to be executed in defiance of the wishes of the Provincial authorities. So in this case it may well be that some official, full of a rabid hatred for foreigners, has taken it on himself to disregard the Treaty, and the passports issued to the Mission by the Imperial Government itself, and to have attempted our destruction at all hazards. Margary arrived safely at Manwaing on the evening of the 19th of February, and took up his quarters in the khyong of that town, and spent the next day and most of the 21st in walking about, conversing with people, with whom he seemed on the best of terms. On the evening of the 21st, some of the Chinese offered to shew him some hot springs in the neighbourhood, and as he was in the act of mounting his pony to go with them, they struck him down from behind and despatched him with their swords and lances. They then massacred all his Chinese servants, with the exception of the cook, who is believed to have escaped, and afterwards removed the heads from the corpses and stuck them up on the walls of the town. Her Majesty's Consular Service loses a most valuable officer in Margary. He had been for some eight years in China, and was a very promising Chinese scholar. In the summer of 1871 he, together with Mr. Dodd, an English merchant of Formosa, obtained the Albert Medal, and the Medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his gallantry in swimming off and saving the crews of three ships, which were being driven out on the rocks of Kelung harbour during a typhoon. He had just successfully completed his journey overland from Shanghai to Burnah, having been the first European to do this feat since the time of Marco Polo. He appears to have been on the best of terms with all the officials and people along the route. The Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow deputed a civil and military mandarin to take charge of him to the frontier, the local officials received and lodged him hospitably, and even the coolies who carried his sedan chair volunteered to accompany him to Bhamo. Li Ssu, whom he met at Momein, behaved to him with great politeness, and Margary often expressed to us the pleasure that he would have in meeting him again. His loss will be much felt by

all his brother officers and his many friends in China.

The fate of two others of our party is still a mystery. When we went to Tsarai on the 21st of February, we were accompanied by two Chinese. One was named Mong-yu. He claimed to be a British subject, and was employed as our interpreter, caterer and so on, as he spoke Chinese and Burmese. The other was a native of Shanghai, named Shih Yu-tien, hired by Mr. Allen as a writer. These two stayed behind at Tsarai, and from that time nothing more has been heard of them. A Burman brought back word that one Chinaman was murdered at Tsarai, and that the other escaped to Pontsee and was murdered there, which account is confirmed by one of the Yunnan merchants living at Bhamo, but no further particulars have reached us. Mong Yu was a relation of Li Ssu, and so it is just within the bounds of possibility that he has been able to get away and lie hid until the excitement has blown over. But we shall never hear the full details until the negotiations at Peking, which it may be inferred will be the next step, are completed.

The following documents are important evidence as to the origin of the attack:—

*Translation of letters written by the King of Upper Burma's Cotton Agents at Manwaing to the Bhamo Tsare-daw-gyee.*

*First letter.*—The Madai-de Won Customs Officer, Ne-myo-thee-rie-raza-kyawhteng, Seller of the Royal Cotton, Oo Oon, and other officials send greeting to the Bhamo Tsare-daw-gyee.

On the 15th Latsan Tabodwai 1236 (20th February 1875), the Englishman Margary arrived at Man-wien, and on the 1st Labyee-gyaw (21st February 1875) the Chinese killed him, as also three Canton Chinamen and two others—altogether six of them.

As for ourselves, the Chinese officials suspect us, and we have great reason to be afraid.

*Second letter.*—From the same to the same. The officials sent by the Won of Momyeng,—viz., Bhwa Tsheng-tsheng-Shoon, Tsheng-tsheng, and Lyo Tsheng-tsheng—have told us to write to you urgently to say that on the 3rd Labyee-gyaw of Tabodwai 1236 (23rd February 1875) you must not remain with the English Koolas whom you are escorting: you must either leave them and return, or you must stay in some place a mile or two miles from them. If you do not do so, and if in consequence thereof any of your men are wounded or killed, you must not blame the Chinese. As they have told us, so we write.

As soon as you receive this, write quickly to say whether you will remain or retreat. The Chinese said that if the Koolas follow you, you are not to receive them.

The attack will be made at night on the 3rd Labyee-gyaw Tabodwai 1236.

Above 3,000 and about 4,000 men are collecting and surrounding you. We think it will be wise for you to retreat.

*Translation of a statement of Gna Hmaw, a Burman Scout who was sent with Mr. Margary to Man-wien—dated 5th Labyee-gyaw of Tabodwai 1236 (25th February, 1875.)*

I was sent from the fifth guard-house, with Gna Lwon and the Laya Pawmaing Maran to see what was going on in Man-wien. We arrived on the 14th Latsan (19th February) at the Tsarai Tsawbwa's house. We slept there, and the next day we went to Man-wien. On the 1st Labyee-gyaw Tabodwai (21st February), the Chinese officers killed Mr. Margary and five Chinese. The Chinese officers said to Gna Hpo Moun and Gna Oon—"You

must send some one to tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas;" and Gna Hpo Moun and Gna Oon accordingly gave me and Gna Lwon a letter to give to the Tsare-daw-gyee. We left Man-wien on the 2nd Labyee-gyaw (22nd February). At Tsarai we met Yoon-tseen-lweng and Yoon-tsheng-tsheng, and the latter asked me if I would tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas. I said I would.

Some Kakhayengs of Tsarai and the Chinamen wanted to kill me, because they said I had come from Man-wien; but Yoon-tsheng-tsheng ordered me to go at once and tell the Burmans to separate from the Koolas, so I ran away.

On the road I met the Chinese officer, Shouk-goon, who said he was coming back from the fight between the Kakhayengs and Chinese and the English. I ran away, and came up with the Burmese force at Tsalee.

*Translation from a statement of Nga Hmoon, a Burman of Bhamo, lately residing at Manwaing,—dated the 1st March, 1875.*

I resided at Manwaing on business connected with the King's cotton. I think it was about the 11th Latsan (16th Feb.) that I first heard rumours of Chinamen being collected to go on the hills. On the 1st Labyee-gyaw (21st February), I saw Mr. Margary in Manwaing. I saw him several times. He was going about the town, sometimes accompanied by Chinamen, and sometimes alone. Two officials, Lyo Tsheng-tsheng and Shoon Tsheng-tsheng, came down from Momyeng. It was said they had a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. These men were not allowed inside the town, but we heard the noise made by them outside the town at night. On the evening of the 1st Labyee-gyaw, I heard that Mr. Margary and his men had all been killed. Mr. Margary was said to have been asked to go and see some hot springs, and when he got on his pony they knocked him off and killed him. His men were killed in the khyong in which they were staying. The hpoon-gyee was very angry at this being done. It was done, not by any local Shans or Chinese, but by order of the men from Momyeng. One of Mr. Margary's men—a cook—is said to have escaped: they did not spare him, but I heard that he managed to escape. We Burmans were concealed by people of the place. On the 3rd Labyee-gyaw (23rd February), one of the Chinese officers said—"These Burmans have joined the English, and have cut off the head of one of our officers. Many Chinamen and Kakhayengs have been killed by them, and they danced in front of the English when they opposed us. They ought to be killed."

The Shans advised us to fly, so I fled at night, and going through the hills by by-paths, avoiding villages, I reached Bhamo on the 6th Labyee-gyaw (26th February). I believe about six Burmans have not escaped from Manwaing. Moun Oon, the King's Agent, was forced, I heard, by a Chinese official, to get on a pony and go toward Tsanda.

I heard that the heads of Mr. Margary and the Chinamen who were killed were taken up to Momyeng after being exposed in the town.

## Correspondence.

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

To the Editor of the  
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The murder of Mr. Margary continues to engage the attention of British subjects in China, and in fact all Foreigners, as it is instinctively felt that the action to be taken by the English authorities, must affect, either for good or evil, every Foreign resident in China. Mr. Wade is now among us, and not isolated at Peking as he usually is.

It seems to me very important that the British Minister should be impressed with what his countrymen expect of him in the position in which he is now placed. If the unprovoked murder of Mr. Margary is unavenged, no man's life can be safe in this country, and, in case of a row, I would not give much for Mr. Wade's own life at Peking, unless our prestige is supported. It is the only protection we have, when out of gunshot of our men-of-war, and if we give up that we are poor indeed.

It is desirable under the circumstances to take a retrospective view of our experience with Chinese authorities. Without going back to the treacheries, poisonings, &c., of the first war in 1841, I would recall to mind that there are two cases nearly parallel to that of poor Margary—viz., the seizure, under a flag of truce, of Sir H. Parkes and his escort by order of Sang-ko-lin-sin, and the brutal torture and murder of all except Parkes and Loch. The authors of this outrage were never punished. The second was the Tientsin Massacre, where the French Consul went to the yamen of Chung How for protection and assistance. He was not murdered in the yamen, but outside, to save appearances, just as in Margary's case. Which of the mandarins were punished in that instance? None! A few coolies were beheaded for form's sake and their heads sewn on again.

This murder of Margary is a natural sequence to that cruel massacre. How can Mr. Wade expect the Chinese Government to punish their authorities for obeying their own orders? It would be absurd to expect them to do so.

If the murderers of Margary are to expiate their offence, we must punish them, by sending an armed force to the spot, where the murder was committed. Every feeling of honour and justice calls upon the English as a nation to punish the murderers; and if Mr. Wade allows himself to be cajoled by the Chinese authorities, he will have a heavy account to render to his country.

All eyes are now anxiously fixed, to see what he will do. Any armed interference must come from India, as it is impossible to reach them from this side. The scene is too remote.

Redressing an outrage on the spot does not, and never did, involve a war with China. The local authorities should in all cases be held responsible, as it is according to Chinese law and custom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1875.

#### TORPEDOES AT TIENSIN.

To the Editor of the  
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Some time ago, I think about last New Year's Day, I first was told of a diplomatic arrangement, which was in progression between General Raasloff, the Danish Envoy, and Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of this Province, to the effect that the former had agreed to procure for the latter from Denmark two torpedo engineer officers to instruct the Chinese officers of Li Hung-chang's Southern Legion, as the corps is commonly called, the way to make and fire torpedoes. My informant was a military man, and quite likely to know accurately about what he was stating; and as his information was shortly afterwards corroborated by the account of other Chinese people, I naturally placed full credence in the several reports of the different parties. I did not, however, at that time, consider it necessary to publicly mention them, as the subject had then no particular interest for my Government. The position of affairs having since then, however, undergone a great change, with your permission I beg to allude to the affair publicly, and more particularly as I

have observed that your correspondent Puritan has never once noticed the business in any of his weekly letters to your paper.

On the 22nd March, the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shantung* brought to this port two Danish torpedo engineer officers, and four large and twenty small torpedoes—the torpedoes being intended chiefly as musters to shew to the Viceroy and his military officers, and to explode before them to prove their destructiveness. And, on the 4th instant, the steamer *Leeyuen*, belonging to the Chinese Merchants' Company, brought to the Taku anchorage from Shanghai, the Danish explosive materials to load these torpedoes. The torpedoes shortly after being received here were sent down to Taku. The two Danish officers on their arrival, at once took up their quarters on board the Chinese gunboat *Chinhai*, which was then lying moored in this harbor, where they stayed for a week; during which time they saw His Excellency Li Hung-chang at his residence in the city; and visited besides the Government Foundry at the Temple known as the Treaty Temple. On the 29th March, the gunboat *Chinhai* left her anchorage at Tientsin for Taku and Peitang, the two Danish officers going in her for the purpose, I was told at the time, of immediately commencing their occupation of instructing the Chinese officers of the Southern Legion, who are stationed at the forts there, to load and fire torpedoes in the Taku and Peitang waters. On the 19th instant, the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Millet*, used as a lighter on the river, conveyed from Tientsin, Captain Hoskioer of the Royal Danish Engineers, and some employes of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, together with a quantity of telegraph poles and other telegraph materials, to erect a telegraphic line between the Sin-ching, Taku and Peitang forts; so that the Chinese Government might, in time of war, be able to keep up a telegraphic communication between the Sin-ching forts, where the General-in-chief would be stationed, and the Taku and Peitang forts. Captain Hoskioer, during his stay of a week at Taku, likewise superintended, in the presence of a number of military Mandarins, the exploding of some of the torpedoes. General Raasloff had been, we were also told, expected to have been present in company with the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, but for some cause he did not put in an appearance.

Had there not lately arisen a difficulty between the Governments of Great Britain and China in consequence of the assassination of Mr. Margary, in a Chinese yamen, in the province of Yunnan, it is very probable that I should never have deemed it necessary to mention these torpedo arrangements. As, however, a war may be long unfortunately break out between Great Britain and China, through the Chinese Government failing to do justice in the Yunnan case; and as British gunboats, British officers and blue jackets may have to run the risk of being destroyed by these torpedoes being laid in the Taku and Peitang waters, it naturally becomes the duty of every Englishman who may be cognizant of the above mentioned facts, at this early period, to give them publicity; so that the attention of the Government (British) may be directed to the warlike measures which are being adopted by the Viceroy of Chihli at Taku and Peitang, that it may lose no time in taking steps on its side to meet events in case war should break out.

The Governments of America, France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, &c., are very unlikely to go to war with China, at least for the present; so they are not particularly interested in this torpedo question; and as the Russian Government would go to war with China on the Mongolian side of the Empire, it also does not feel any danger arising in the establishing of these torpedo arrangements

to make it apprehensive for the lives of Russian officers and seamen. The case, however, is quite different in regard to Great Britain, so it is important that her officials should be alive to these hostile measures on the side of Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A HOME VOLUNTEER.

Tientsin, 27th April.

#### Law Reports.

##### CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, April 30th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

H. DE BONY v. J. H. HATFIELD.

This was a claim for \$2.50, balance of account for harness work done in the early part of 1874. The total amount due was \$9.50, but of this the defendant had paid two instalments, leaving the balance claimed.

Defendant said his sole reason for not paying was that some of the work was done on his account for another person, and that he could not charge that person his proportion, because the plaintiff would not make out an account showing the charge for each item of work done. In consequence of that refusal, he had not been able to send in his own account to the other person for the portion of work done for him.

Plaintiff denied that he was ever applied to for a detailed account, and said it was not his custom to detail every item in such a small matter.

Defendant, in reply to his Honour, said he had told defendant's shroff to tell the plaintiff to send in a detailed account and he would pay the balance.

His Honour said it was useless telling a shroff anything of the kind. They were simply sent to collect money. Defendant should have asked the plaintiff personally for a detailed account.

Defendant replied that he had done so, but could not get one.

Plaintiff said he had applied twenty times for payment, and defendant must have been satisfied with the charges or he would not have paid the instalments. On Saturday last he wrote and told him if the balance were not paid he should summon him on Monday, but defendant took no notice.

Defendant admitted receiving the letter, but on the following day plaintiff's shroff came and he again told him to tell his master to make out a proper account.

His Honour said whether it was or was not the fact as plaintiff said, that he had not been applied to by the defendant for a bill of items, it was admitted the latter did not apply for one when he received the letter announcing plaintiff's intention to proceed against him. His Honour was sorry that the costs in the case should exceed the amount of the claim, the claim being admitted; but defendant should have communicated with plaintiff, either personally or by letter, on Saturday, giving his reason for not paying. If his business was hampered through not getting such a bill as he wanted, that was all the more reason why he should have applied personally for one. The objection that the bill was not made out item by item was not a proper communication to make to a shroff who understands only two things—payment and non-payment. Defendant must pay the amount sued for, \$2.50, and \$3 costs.

The money was at once paid.

##### POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 30th April.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. v. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Defendant is an able seaman, belonging to the British ship *Storm King*, and was brought up on three charges, first, of drunkenness and breaking a water jug, part of a toilet set, in the shop of Ching-chong, Hongkew; the second, of being absent from his ship without leave; and the third, the more serious one of

stealing from the above named ship 115-lbs. of old canvas and 135-lbs. of old rope, value £1.15, the property of H. C. Kean, the master.

Mr. STRIPING said the prisoner was arrested on the first charge, at the shop of the complainant, when the stolen property was found in his possession. The captain had since seen and identified it.

Prisoner, on being asked if he broke the jug, said he supposed he did, as he heard something break in the shop, but he did not do it wilfully. He was drunk at the time.

Sergeant SKINNER deposed that the value of the jug was \$2, and it was part of a toilet set worth \$6. The Chinaman had, however, said he would be content with \$2.

His WORSHIP asked the Chinaman if that amount would satisfy him, and on his saying it would, ordered the prisoner to pay it.

The Captain paid the money for him.

The charge of theft was next proceeded with, the prisoner saying he was guilty, and having no excuse to offer, except that he was intoxicated on Wednesday night, when it happened.

The Captain deposed that the property was stolen during Wednesday night, and the prisoner must have left the ship with it in his possession. He was not on board to turn to with the rest of the men at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, and he (the Captain) came on shore to obtain a warrant for his apprehension for being absent without leave, when he found the prisoner had been arrested in the meantime on the first charge. Prisoner was on board, sober, at 7.30 on Wednesday night, the ship being in the stream.

Sergeant SKINNER said it was 8.45 on Thursday morning when he apprehended the prisoner in Ching-chong's shop. There were two coolies outside with the canvas and rope, and on being asked as to its possession, prisoner said he was the boatswain of the *Storm King*, that it was his property, and that the Captain had given it him.

His WORSHIP said the prisoner had told a different story to the Sergeant to what he now said. The Captain had said he was on board sober at 7.30 on Wednesday evening, at what time did he go ashore?

Prisoner said he was not perfectly sober at that time, and went ashore about 8 o'clock. He hoped the offence would be overlooked this time, for if it had not been for the drink he would not have committed it.

His WORSHIP asked the Captain if he wished the charge of being absent without leave gone into?

The Captain replied that he wished the prisoner to be punished for it, or he would not have a man left on board to do the work of the ship. They must not be allowed to come and go just when they pleased. The prisoner had been on board two months, and was a very good man generally.

His WORSHIP asked the prisoner how he obtained the drink on board on the Wednesday night?

Prisoner replied that he got it from a boat that was passing by. In reply to another question, he said he spent the remainder of Wednesday night on the landing stage, and when he came on shore he brought the canvas and rope with him.

The Captain said he would like to know what the prisoner gave the boatman for the liquor.

Prisoner said he gave a pair of shoes for it. His WORSHIP said he must endeavour to prevent anything of this kind happening again. Pilfering from ships could not be allowed, and prisoner must be made an example of. Such conduct as he had been guilty of could not be permitted to pass unpunished. There was another charge against the prisoner, of being absent without leave, but his Worship would not take that separately, but would deal with it in connection with the charge of theft. Prisoner must go to gaol for four weeks, with hard labour, and if the ship sailed before the expiration of that time, he would be put on board.

May 3rd.

R. v. WILLIAM STEVENS, A.B. of the steamer *Ocean*.

Theft.

Defendant was charged with stealing five pieces of fur, one pair Chinese stockings, and a pewter ornament, from the fire in the Nanking Road, on Saturday evening last.

Prisoner denied the charge.

Sergeant SKINNER, sworn, deposed—On Saturday night there was a fire in the Nanking Road. At 9.45 I saw the accused in a back room of a house, No. 673. He had a pewter ornament [produced] in his hand. I asked him what he was doing. At first he said "nothing," then he said that he was there with a man-of-war's man assisting to pull the house down. I asked him what he had in his coat pocket, which was projecting. He made no answer. I took one of the pieces of fur [produced] out. I took him into the street and then searched him. I found four more pieces of fur inside the waistband of his trousers. He then lifted his cap and the stockings, fell to the ground. I picked them up. He said, "You are not going to lock me up for this are you." I said assuredly I was; as he had stolen them from the fire. He then muttered something about having "no intention of stealing." I said that it appeared so, as he had the articles concealed about his person. I then got the assistance of another Sergeant and took him to the Station.

Prisoner said that he was assisting to pull down the house. He had the fur in his pocket and not in his trousers, as the officer stated. With regard to the stockings, he could only account for them by saying that the man-of-war's men were throwing clothes and things, about in all directions, and he thought that it must have been them that knocked his cap off.

Sergeant SKINNER reiterated his statement, and was quite sure that the stockings were in prisoner's cap, and that it was in the street that he lifted his cap and let the stockings fall out of it to the ground. There were no man-of-war's men within some distance. One piece of fur was in his right hand pocket, the rest inside the waistband of his trousers.

HENG PENG FOONG, a tailor, testified that the furs belonged to him, and identified the pieces by the chop upon them. The value of the five pieces would be \$1.

Prisoner said he was struck in the face with the pieces of fur, while he was pulling a rope with the other men, and it was some time before the Sergeant arrested him. It was some time after this that he went into the house. It was merely thoughtlessness on his part that he put the fur into his pocket. He had no intention of stealing. He had been paid off from the str. *Ocean*.

Mr. STRIPING said that, on Saturday evening he had reason to believe that a great deal of looting was going on. It was a matter of great difficulty to keep civilians away. The men-of-war's men were supposed to be under the control of their officers, and not to be allowed to straggle about as they did on Saturday.

Sergeant BIRD, stated—I was on duty on the night of the fire. I saw the accused there. I and Sergeant Skinner searched him in the street. Prisoner lifted his cap and the stockings fell to the ground, and I picked them up. I called out to the Sergeant. He and I then searched prisoner, and found four pieces of fur tied under his jacket and inside the trousers.

His WORSHIP said that from the first he had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He had given him the opportunity of calling the witness, but as all the circumstances were against the prisoner's statement, he would deal with him severely. His language to the police, too, proved that he knew that he was acting unlawfully. He must undergo four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 6th May.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN and Dr. YATES, U. S. Assessor.

Pilfering at the Fire.

There was a considerable amount of pilfering detected at the fire in the Fohkien road on Tuesday night, and this morning twelve of the thieves were brought up by the police for examination. They had all been taken in the act of robbery or in possession of the stolen property, which consisted for the most part of wearing apparel, bedding and other household goods. Several of the accused were known thieves, and these were dealt with severely; indeed, Chen was very liberal with the bamboo on this occasion, the number of blows awarded ranging from 200 downwards, some of the old thieves being cangued as well.

#### Extracts.

##### THE SHANGHAI "DEFENCE TAX." Translation of Leading Article in the "Shun-pao" of 1st May.

When the Haikwan Taotai of Tientsin endeavoured recently to revise the regulations pertaining to the collection of the native Custom House duties, merchants designated the proceeding as "an increase of duty." The fact is the old tariff was never altered, but at the same time the term applied to this move of the Taotai by the merchants, although nominally wrong, was *de facto* correct. Wherefore 'so? Because, where the collection of a tax has for a long period been suffered to remain in partial abeyance, any sudden attempt to rigorously re-establish an effete regulation, whereby the Government receipts in a locality are to be increased several fold, amounts to all intents and purposes to an increase of taxation. Hence it follows that such acts of the Government will invariably be viewed by merchants in this light; and officials must not be taken by surprise at such an interpretation being put on such proceedings, as also at the natural discontent arising therefrom.

Thus has it arisen in regard to the circular of instruction issued by the Taotai of Shanghai to the Canton merchants, in reference to the collection of the Defence Tax, of which we printed a copy in yesterday's issue. The establishment of rates and taxes is a matter resting with the Government; their collection falls to the duty of the various officials concerned, and the adoption of stringent and effective measures to carry into effect the regulations laid down is but the conscientious fulfilment by the official in question of the charge deputed to him. As regards the people, it also behooves them to obey Government orders, and even where the collections fixed by the Crown are excessive, there is but one course open—i.e., that of submitting with fortitude to the exactions required. In no case can open opposition be justified.

But, whereas the duty of collection rests with the officials, so also is the right to make known their grievances left to the people; and in this spirit we proceed to set forth in the name of the merchants the apparent injustice of the Defence tax.

The Defence tax was formerly inaugurated when the rebels were threatening Shanghai. After the rebels were overcome, the tax was not stopped, and in the whole of China nowhere does this import exist, but in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. One step over to the Chinese boundary and the tax no further exists. And is it, we would ask, just that we, the Chinese inhabitants of the Foreign Settlements, should be marked out for special legislation of so invidious a character? By reference to previous numbers of the *Shun-pao*, it will be seen that this is not the first occasion on which we have animadverted on this subject. The taxes imposed on the residents of the Foreign Settlements are of a most multiform and oppressive character, and quite unprecedented in other parts of China. Firstly, the Land tax is double that of any native quarter. Lekin levies are collected as elsewhere, and to these are added Municipal dues. These latter, although collected by Foreigners, are expended on the police and general administration of the Settlements, and Chinese officials are thus relieved of expenses relating thereto. Therefore, is it fair that the Settlements should be singled out further for this special impost, the Defence tax?

We would now go on to ask what is the meaning of the two characters 籌防? (*Chen-fang*—Defence.) The original significance we take to be protection of the Foreign Settlements. But when Shanghai was but recently likely to be threatened by the Japanese, what protectionary measures, we would venture to ask, were then adopted by the Shanghai officials? We will answer the query. From the time that the Formosan question was first mooted, up to the date when the Japanese agreed to withdraw their troops, Shanghai stood conspicuous as the only large port where no defensive steps were taken. Thus, Shanghai has been singled out to contribute yearly a Defence tax, and is further singled out to be left unprotected when an emergency arises. But this is not the only singular feature. Our former Taotai, after it was manifestly too late to act, devised the



scheme of purchasing from England the iron-clad—*Iron Duke*; and how did he propose obtaining the enormous sum required? Why, he wished to collect it from the Shanghai people, who have been heretofore enjoying for years the solitary distinction of paying a contribution called the Defence tax, without knowing to what purpose it has been applied. Verily, the Shanghai Settlements appear to be looked upon as a bottomless source, whence Government requisites can be extracted without limit. And here we would bring forward a little episode which was enacting at Peking, and which throws a peculiar complexion on this demand from Shanghai for the funds to purchase an ironclad, as also on the exaction of the Defence tax. While the danger of collision with Japan was at its highest, the Foreign Ministers were, on behalf of the Tsung-li-yamen, negotiating with the Japanese, with a view to place all the Treaty Ports under the category of Neutral Ports. This information we have recently obtained by the perusal of a printed copy of the English Minister, His Excellency Mr. Wade's, despatch to the English Foreign Office. Although the negotiation was not concluded, there is reason to believe that, had war taken place, the arrangement would have been completed. Under all the circumstances here narrated, we would then again ask, is there any special ground for continuing to subject the Shanghai Settlement alone to this exceptional impost, the Defence tax? and if the money must be collected would it not be in better keeping to give up the misnomer and unreservedly term it the "Foreign Settlement special impost"?

In the Taotai's circular of instruction, it is mentioned "that the falling off in the receipts of the Defence tax is not from the dullness of trade, but from the increase of smuggling and all sorts of evasions." But, as far as we remember, for the last ten years merchants have been in the habit of making use of the assistance of Foreign names to avoid the tax, and we are not aware that evasions and smuggling have specially increased of late. We would be disposed to impute the deficiency rather to the action of the tax runners and to the real falling off of the trade caused by the heavy burdens of the merchants. To this latter regrettable feature, we imagine, the notices "To Let," to be seen on house after house, all through the settlement, bear ample testimony. Ningpo, Chinkeang and such Ports are not subject to the same heavy exactions as Shanghai, and it is but a natural consequence that the Sugar, Chow-chow, and other trades should gradually be attracted thither, to the detriment of Shanghai. Shanghai is essentially a distributing mart. But if all goods arriving here, in addition to paying *Loh-ti-chuen* 落捐地 (arrival tax) have further to pay Defence tax, which is fixed at about half the Customs Import Duty, is it possible that when sent to other places they can compete with shipments from elsewhere? Really, the present action of the officials is tantamount to devising measures to kill the trade of Shanghai.

The circular of instruction further states that "the goods imported and exported by certain firms give a large total, while the quantity returned is but trifling." This is no doubt the case, but it is only a repetition of what has steadily taken place from the commencement, and we feel thoroughly convinced that, had the condition of things been different, and Chinese merchants had conscientiously paid Defence tax on all their Imports and Exports, the trade of Shanghai would long since have been diverted elsewhere. Therefore, seeing that the tax has never been effectively collected, any vigorous action designed now to collect it in full is equivalent to an increase of taxation in the Shanghai Settlements. The measures taken to carry through the collection in full are in themselves sufficient to account for the present alarm existing amongst merchants; for it is reported that spies have been sent round to the different Hongs, who, while negotiating a purchase, take the opportunity to pry into the account books and then lodge their information.

It is but a few months ago that a Censor memorialised the Throne on the necessity of reducing everywhere the Lekin dues. Since then, the people have been in high expectation of witnessing some remedial changes, but how have their expectations been fulfilled? An attempt has simply been made at Tientsin and

Shanghai—two places—to take more stringent measures to carry into effect tax regulations, or in other words to increase the taxation; and this forsooth, it would seem, is what the people are to understand by decrease of taxation! We know not what the officials may think of such action, but would it not seem to amount to trifling with the affairs of the people?

It is but recently that a similar attempt at rigorously carrying out old regulations was attempted at Tientsin. The result was a complete stoppage of trade, and failure in carrying the scheme; and we cannot but think that our local officials, in endeavouring to repeat the trial, before even barely a month has elapsed, have, to say the least of it, not been happy in their choice of time for putting into force this new scheme.

#### THE FRENCH AND COCHIN CHINA.

##### China Mail.

The Court of Hué seems to be giving the French some trouble. Despite the silence observed regarding the progress of the negotiations between the two parties regarding the ratification of the Treaty, and the date of opening the Tonginese ports to foreign trade, there are, says the *Independent of Saigon*, certain rumours afloat regarding the difficulties encountered. It would appear that the S.S. *Antelope*, which left Saigon on the 4th March, with an agent of the French Government on board, was prohibited from approaching Hué, and was accordingly compelled to return to Saigon for instructions. On the 19th she again left for a fresh attempt. "Do we," says the journal above quoted, "need a fresh example to convince us of the duplicity of the Court of Hué? Is this new fact necessary to open our eyes to the inanity—uselessness—of the treaties concluded with people who take every means of violating them as soon as they are signed?" The answer to these questions is as straightforward as need be. If a Government like that of France is so silly as to make "treaties" with people who never yet, save under compulsion, kept faith in their lives, they must abide the consequences of their misplaced confidence. The plain fact is that, as between Europeans and Asiatics, the old-fashioned "treaty" has of late years been put to a new use. In its original acceptance it implied a certain amount of independent status on the part of both contracting powers. But now-a-days no sooner has the Asiatic been thrashed within an inch of his life than his conqueror concludes a "treaty" with him, and is virtuously indignant if the weaker party regards it as something to be got out of at the first convenient moment. Had the Saigon Government simply said to the King of Annam, "You will comply with these conditions as to certain matters under penalty of a fresh invasion," its conduct would have been intelligible. But to go through the form of a treaty with officials scarcely more elevated in morals or intelligence than the Papuans of New Guinea, was simply performing a farce. We are not guiltless ourselves in this matter. Nothing delights the British diplomatist more than, with the aid of troops, to knock his black or yellow brother down until he howls for mercy, and then to tell him that he is a "High Contracting Party," and that his "assent" to this, that and the other is needed before things can be made straight. And if the said brother is found relapsing into original "Topsydom," straightway a perfect chorus of indignation arises about "broken faith," "want of honourable feeling," &c. We are sick of these pretences which serve no purpose save to make the "No. 2 High Contracting Party" mistake his position. When Treaty shams cease to be, we shall have much less trouble. Substitute the word "agreement" for the misused term "Treaty," and if the weaker party breaks it, let him perfectly understand that he does so at his peril. We shall have less work for negotiators, but not half as much trouble as to infractions of Article So-and-so. The French have as a rule been commendably straightforward in this respect, and it is new to find them adopting the rôle of treaty-makers with a government which cannot by the most sanguine be deemed likely to keep faith.

#### THE ENGLISH MAIL STR. "GVALIOR." (Hongkong Times.)

Shortly after the arrival of the news on Sunday, the 25th, by the S.S. *Poyang* from Macao, the P. and O. S.S. *Bombay* was ordered to get ready and start at midnight to find the *Gvalior*. The weather was so thick at midnight that the steamer did not get under weigh until three o'clock. At one o'clock, H.M.S. *Hornet* left the harbour, and at half-past five was passed off Lintin Island. The *Bombay* had a head wind going round by St. John's Island, as the Captain of the *Gvalior* had said that if he could get the engines to work he would come that way, so Captain Davies, of the *Bombay*, thought it very possible that she might have got under weigh and he would meet her. The second officer of the *Gvalior*, the crew of the boat, and the Italians returned in the *Bombay*, the quartermaster being left at Macao, on board the Portuguese gun-boat *Tejo*, which left at midnight on Monday, to the assistance of the *Gvalior*, receiving instructions that if she picked the *Gvalior* up first, she was to take her in tow and bring her to Hongkong. The *Bombay* made a splendid run down, sighting the mail steamer at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, and got abreast of her at half-past seven; she was anchored about 12 miles from Hainan, in 35 fathoms of water, and about 240 miles from Hongkong in Lat. 19.46 N., Long. 111.12 E. The two steamers laid close to one another for about four hours, whilst provisions, &c., were being sent on board. Then the *Bombay* took the *Gvalior* in tow, and whilst making preparations for doing so, the Portuguese gun-boat *Tejo* came in sight and ran close under the *Gvalior*'s stern, asking if she needed assistance. An officer was sent on board from the *Tejo* and he was requested to state that their assistance was not required but that they felt greatly obliged to them. The *Tejo* kept in company for several hours, and then running across the *Gvalior*'s stern, bade a pleasant and safe voyage, and steamed away. The wind was blowing from the S.W. during afternoon of Tuesday, and the ship making  $5\frac{1}{2}$  knots. In the evening it died away, but about midnight it came on to blow pretty fresh from the N.E., reducing the speed of the ship to two knots. At noon on Wednesday the distance run was 88 miles. After the *Hornet* was passed at Lintin nothing more was seen of her. It is a pity H.M.'s Government do not take a lesson from the Portuguese, and be a little more energetic. Wednesday morning the wind was blowing heavily from the N.W., and increased towards evening with a rising sea; and at 9 p.m. a heavy gale was blowing with very heavy sea and frequent rain squalls. About midnight, the wind moderated, and by 9 a.m. only a fresh breeze was blowing, and at that time the *Mandarin Cap* was passed, the vessel going at the rate of four knots. At noon the sails were set on both ships, the wind being on the port bow, increasing the speed of the ship to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  knots. The distance run during the two days was 148 miles. At 2 p.m., spoke the British barque *Divina* of Liverpool, bound to Hongkong. At three o'clock, took in sails, the ship making  $5\frac{1}{2}$  knots without them. A British ship, supposed to be the *Champion of the Seas*, was seen in the Lamma Channel making for Hongkong. The breeze moderated towards evening, and there being only a slight swell, the *Bombay* was towing at the rate of 6 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  knots, which she continued to do until Hongkong was sighted at 6.30 on the 30th April, the mails leaving the ship at 9.30. Captain Davies of the S.S. *Bombay* deserves great credit for the perseverance which he showed in towing the *Gvalior*, which is a very heavy ship, through the heavy weather which was experienced. Mr. Seymour, the second officer of the *Gvalior*, is acting chief of the S.S. *Bombay*, and sincerely do we hope that he will be allowed to keep the position which he thoroughly deserves. One of the Italians, we hear, who so gallantly offered his services in the hour of emergency, has been made a quartermaster in the P. & O. service. We hope that the S.S. *Gvalior*, under the able superintendence of Mr. Green, will be repaired as quickly, in comparison, as the *Orissa* was, when she broke down outside of the Ly-ce-moon Pass some short time ago. The greatest amount of praise ought to be bestowed upon Captain Haselwood and those under him, for the cool manner in which they acted throughout. Great praise is also due to

the stewardess and passengers,—the stewardess for the way she behaved in keeping up the ladies spirits, and the passengers for the strenuous manner in which they worked at the pumps when the ship was waterlogged.

### Clippings.

We are authorised to say that the statement made in the supplement of the *Jornal de Macau* of the 15th April, as to the return of an official despatch lately sent by the Governor to the Viceroy of Canton, is completely destitute of foundation.

The Saigon *Indépendant* contains a prospectus of the Indo-Chinese Bank, setting forth its constitution, rules, and objects. The head office is established at Paris for 20 years, dating from the 21st January, 1875, and two agencies will at first be established, one at Saigon and one at Pondicherry. The bank may at a future time constitute other agencies at any place in the East, where there are some banks already established and regulated by French legislation. Under the same rules it will also be competent for the bank to establish agencies in the ports of China, Japan, and India. The capital, consisting of 8,000,000 francs, is divided into sixteen thousand shares of 500 francs each.

The *New York Times* reports that Mr. Yung Wing, of Canton, chief of the Chinese Educational Commission now at Hartford, was married to Miss Mary L. Kellogg, at the residence of her father, B. S. Kellogg, in Avon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. H. Twitchell, of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, a very particular friend of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of white crape, imported expressly for this occasion from China, and elaborately trimmed with floss silk embroidery. Her brother and sister attended as groomsmen and bridesmaid. After the ceremony, a collation was served, in which Chinese delicacies were mingled with more substantial dishes of American style. Messrs. Yo Shu Tung, manager, and Yung Yun Foo, teacher of the commission at Hartford, were present in national costume, but the groom, who long since adopted our style, appeared in full evening dress. The bridal presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Wing left on the evening train for New York on a short wedding trip.

For the possible benefit of some of our readers, and, perchance, the amusement of others, we (*Foochow Herald*) have been tempted to reproduce in *extenso*, an interesting article entitled "*Should Christians use Tobacco?*" We are not in a position to assert that the writer of the article in question intended to be humorous; but we cannot resist saying that there is something truly comic (to our mind) in the following passage:—

"A moderate consumer of tobacco will use no less than 1 lb. per month, which will cost not less than four shillings. Now this amount would purchase 8 Bibles, or 24 Testaments, or about 5,000 Gospel Tracts, and each of these may be used as an instrument for converting a soul to God. Let every one who desires to be a true Christian take this matter to the Lord in earnest prayer, let him ask God by the aid of the Holy Spirit in view of the worth of souls and the Judgment day, if it is pleasing to Him that they should use tobacco."

Now, it occurs to us rather forcibly that if the amount of coin requisite to purchase 1 lb. of tobacco represents the value of 8 Bibles, or 5,000 Gospel Tracts—what number of Bibles or Tracts could be purchased with the sum or sums of money needlessly devoted to indulgence in such vanities as superfine black cloth coats, silk dresses, &c., &c.? Only think of the number of souls that might be saved from eternal perdition if our friend's peculiar views were carried to a logical conclusion!

The interest felt here in the progress of the Gaikwar's trial has for the moment been overpowered by the disastrous tidings of what has befallen the Bhamo Expedition, which started from Mandalay under such promising auspices. That the interpreter to Colonel Browne's party should have been foully murdered, so soon

after his successful journey across China, a feat in these days unparalleled by any European, would of itself have been a deplorable event. But if it be true that Mr. Margary was treacherously attacked at Manwine by Chinese troops sent out by the Chinese Government of Momein, and that Col. Browne's party were driven back with some loss by the same assailants, it is clear that somebody whom we must hold responsible instigated this outrage on a British Mission, duly armed with passports and credentials to the Chinese authorities. It seems, indeed, to be a question whether we have to reckon with one Government only, or with two. The previous despatch of a Burmese Mission to Peking may have had nothing to do with the subsequent outrage; but the suspicion of some direct connection between the two incidents comes naturally enough to those who remember the charges brought by Major Sladen against Burmese officials in the case of his own journey to Momein, and who could point to many instances of Burmese treachery before and since that event. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will leave no stone unturned to ascertain the real authors of so gross an outrage.

Apart from the indignation which is felt in China towards the Government on account of the murder of Mr. Margary by one of its officials, there seems to be a feeling of profound grief at the loss of one so highly esteemed. His ardent temperament led him to engage eagerly in the manly pursuits so much favoured by the youth of Shanghai, while his irreproachable life and genial nature caused him to be welcome at every fireside. His attainments as a Chinese scholar and his grasp and maturity of judgment pointed him out for early prominence in the Consular Service. He was generous and intrepid. The Royal Humane Society never conferred its gold medal for a more gallant deed than when it awarded that mark of distinction to Mr. Margary for plunging into the sea and rescuing a number of ship-wrecked mariners on the coast of Formosa. In his late journey up the Yangtze and through Yunnan to British Burmah, he accomplished a feat worthy in itself of the highest honour which the Royal Geographical Society can bestow, and, had he returned, its gold medal would assuredly have been awarded him. His personal friends refer to domestic ties which it is not permitted to us to touch upon, save by saying that he was the idol of many hearts to whom this calamity will come with crushing force and a terrible bitterness. When time has done something to mitigate their sorrow, they may find some consolation in knowing that to his death the future historian of our relations with China will refer as a turning-point in our intercourse with that country. He was not slain by a mob, but murdered by an official of rank, and his country will be justified in demanding as much reparation for his death as if she had expended treasure and life on a warlike expedition.—*Japan Mail*.

We were a short time ago witness to a curious ceremony which was being performed at the neighbouring Shinto temple of Ikuta. A priestess, a woman apparently on the sunny side of 40, clothed in a white robe, was the chief performer, the only other being an old man in plain clothes, who sat beating a small drum. In front of a small temple with open sides stood five large iron boilers, similar in shape to those which are commonly used for boiling rice. Three of these *kama* were full of apparently boiling water, and under these fires had been lighted. Four black poles, connected with straw ropes, from which were hung festoons of white paper, were erected near the pots. The priestess held in each of her hands a bunch of green leaves, resembling those of the ginger plant. These bunches she kept dipping into the steaming water and rapidly switching them on to her back, keeping up all the time a high stepping motion not unlike that which is proverbially said to be made by a "cat on hot bricks," in unison with the tom-tomming of the drum. The water must have been very hot, for this novel flagellation gave out clouds of steam, which before we got near we took to be clouds of incense. When the back of her dress had become well saturated, and her skin, as we should imagine, as red as that of a patient

who had undergone twenty minutes of mustard plaster, the priestess threw over her shoulders a wrapper of dark blue silk, and mounting the platform of the little temple,—which latter was also hung with fresh festoons of white paper,—took a bunch of bells, somewhat resembling those of a child's coral, only so much larger, rapidly turned round and round, jingling the bells as she did so. This done, she stepped down and handed to a blushing damsel, who, with two or three women, were the only native spectators, a folded paper, probably a *mamori* or amulet. She then turned to the old servitor, and in the most matter-of-fact way told him to put the fires out, and retired to her dwelling-house hard by.—*Hiogo News*.

From the *Osaka-Nichi Shinbun* we extract the following highly romantic and thoroughly Japanese love story. A few nights ago a young girl threw herself from the Nakatsu bashi. Some junkmen who were coming up the river in their vessel, saw the body floating past and hauled it on board. Seeing, as they thought, some signs of life, the sailors made vigorous efforts to restore animation. At last they succeeded, and as soon as the girl had recovered her senses, she told them her name and address. Her father is a tea merchant in the Shimomachi, and he having been sent for, came and warmly expressed his gratitude to those who had saved his child's life. It appears that the girl is only sixteen years of age, and has always been modest and well-conducted, so much so that she was poetically described as the lotus flower which grows in a mud-bank, (Shimomachi being the reverse of a virtuous neighbourhood). A young man who heard of her, thought how nice it would be to effect a secret marriage with a girl who had hitherto repelled all admirers. He accordingly engaged the service of a go-between, whose cunning tongue, after several trials, at last induced the damsel to listen to her suitor's vows. But in Japan, as in Europe, the old proverb about "The course of true love, &c." would seem to hold equally true. One day the poor girl was at a house where she overheard an acquaintance say that a certain girl, who was voted for her prudery, had caught a lover and was all day teasing him to marry her, whilst he on the other hand was scheming how to avoid doing so publicly. Hearing this, the listener ran home and wrote three letters, one of contrition to her father and two of reproach to her deceivers—the go-between and his employer. This done, she attempted to commit suicide, with the result above related. The lover was overjoyed at hearing of his mistress's escape, and thereupon registered a vow that he would forsake the society of all other girls and be true to her alone. He wanted to reward her rescuers, but this the father would not allow.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 16th. Mr. Wait asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to demand the punishment of the perpetrators of the treacherous massacre of Mr. Margary and his five servants at Manwine, while engaged on Her Majesty's Consular service, and what directions, if any, had been given on the subject.

Mr. Disraeli: We sent instructions to Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking—and Her Majesty's most able Minister at Peking, for it would be impossible to speak too highly of his qualifications—to call upon the Chinese Government to make a strict investigation into all the circumstances connected with the deplorable affair, and until we receive his report it will of course be out of our power to decide upon the steps we will take. The death of Mr. Margary is a public calamity. He was the son of an officer in Her Majesty's service, and he was a young man of great promise and ability, who had displayed all those qualities which were suitable to the eminent career which I have no doubt awaited him had his life been spared. This unhappy event occurred in a district in which it is doubtful whether the power of the Imperial Government was clearly established, and which is inhabited by a mixed population of Shangs and Chinese. The moment the Government receive from Mr. Wade the result of his appeal to the Imperial Government, I shall have, I hope, to make a further communication to the House.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, MAY 7TH, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—The London mails of 19th March last per steamship *Lombardy*, and the steamship *Bombay* with the *Gualior's* mail of 5th idem; also, the steamship *Russia*, from London.

TELEGRAMS.—London, 4th May.—*Lead*, W.B., £23 5s., and *Iron*, £9 10s. per ton; *Cotton* and *Cotton Goods* markets unchanged.

PIECE GOODS.—Business has scarcely attempted to keep pace with the more exciting events of the week closing last night. Whilst the outward mail of 1st instant was under dispatch, there was some little animation in the market, but it subsided with her departure, and quietness has ruled ever since. This has not been caused by the Races, which have just passed away; nor has the proclamation of the Shanghai Taotai—who is seeking notoriety and riches after the late example of his brother official in the North—had anything to do with the lull that has taken place. The proclamation does not affect the Piece Goods traders—as yet—but they may be drawn into the quarrel, if his Worship continues obstinate. At present, his attentions are directed towards China produce only, and the hong interests therein are all closed, or are being closed by way of remonstrance. No; the real truth is that the dealers have had few orders in hand, and the desired articles being very scarce, they have considerably refrained from interrupting the harmony of the Race meeting. Moreover, in these times of scarcity, bargains, in such goods as are wanted, are rarely to be met with. Besides, the prospects for such as are in ample stock, are not bright enough to encourage speculation; and these facts have been powerfully influential in keeping buyers within their own homes. Amongst the former articles, *Heavy Grey Shirtings*, *T-Cloths* of all but the very best makes, fine to finest *White Shirtings*, good 14-lbs. *Drills* in first hands, *English Sheetings* and *Camlets* still find a place, and continue saleable, some of them at better rates than were current last week. *Chintzes* also and *Long Ells* for the like reason—their scarcity—cannot now be bought at the quotations of 30th ultimo. But 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, and most other imports not mentioned above, and of which supplies are abundant, unless when a special enquiry has operated, have been very difficult and slow of sale, and the market for such is very much weaker than it was. The business reported since the date of last Report comprehends the following sales:—

10,000 pieces of *Heavy Grey Shirtings* “to arrive” in 8 to 12 weeks—private terms.  
5,000 “ do. “to arrive” in two or three days, at Tls. 2.70 and Tls. 2.90 per piece, the latter for Dewhursts’ Eagles.

Sundry small parcels of 9 a 9½-lbs. at Tls. 2.10 a 2.45 per piece.

6,000 pieces of Dewhursts’ *Eagle* 8½-lbs. at Tls. 1.98 and Tls. 1.99 per piece—special sales—and

8,500 “ of common chops at Tls. 1.64 a 1.66 per piece. Medium qualities can scarcely be given away—so to speak.

7,000 “ of ordinary 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.44 a 1.46½ per piece.

6-lbs.—Dewhursts’ *Red Pheasants*—are wanted, but there are none in stock.

17,000 pieces of common 7-lb. T-Cloths, “to arrive shortly,” at Tls. 1.33 a 1.34 per piece.

12,000 “ of ordinary Mexican 7-lbs., likewise afloat, and shortly expected, at Tls. 1.42 a 1.45 per piece; and a few of the better descriptions on the spot, at Tls. 1.46 a 1.50 per piece. Of 8-lbs. the sales have been very small, entirely because there are not many here, and not many unsold on the way. Quotations, however, do not rise with the occasion. *White Shirtings*.—Some 2,200 pieces of good 64s. and 72s. at Tls. 2.00 and Tls. 2.55 a 2.72 cover the transactions in this cloth; and, excepting a trifling sale of Americans, at Tls. 3.37½ per piece, there has been nothing worth recording done by importers in *Drills*. They still hold on to the few 14-lbs. *English* and *Dutch* that are on hand, and this firmness is enabling native speculators to get rid of their stocks at the prices of last week. 15-lbs. continue neglected. *Jeans* have received no notice whatever, and the demand for *Sheetings* has not resulted in any sales—beyond 300 pieces at Tls. 3.02 per piece—owing to the absence of supplies. There are some, however, close at hand, and, doubtless, they will be settled at full rates immediately on arrival—if not before. *Chintzes* of special designs, and fanciful assortment, have been enquired after for JAPAN, but the JAPANESE taste has proved too particular. Indeed, it cannot be suited at the price. Some common 22-in. *Velvets* have changed hands for that market at Tls. 0.18 a 0.18½ per yard, and a sale of best for the Hankow trade, at Tls. 0.19½ per yard, has transpired, the market closing with a strong enquiry. 440 pieces of 52 yard printed *Cashmeres* at Tls. 3.80 per piece; and, of 5,600 pieces *Victoria Lawns*, which were imported by natives in the last *Costa Rica* from Hiogo, three-fourths of them have been disposed of at remunerative rates. The cost laid down here is said to be a little over 7 mace per piece, against a selling price of Tls. 0.82½. The balance is held for 8 mace. *Turkey Reds* of the lighter weights, and inferior chops, figure for 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.70 and 1.75 per piece, and *Handkerchiefs* to extent of 3,000 doz. at Tls. 0.52 a 0.54 per doz.

WOOLLENS.—Another weekly Auction of sound goods has been inaugurated, and it will be fed chiefly by C.P.H. chops. At that—the first, held on Tuesday last 4th instant—there were placed, 480 pieces of *Camlets* at the average price of Tls. 13.92½ per piece; 1,000 pieces *Scarlet Long Ells* at Tls. 7.11 a 7.12 per piece, and 120 assorted averaging Tls. 6.90 per piece; 312 pieces *Spanish Stripes* assorted at Tls. 0.6.0 per yard, and 96 pieces *Scarlet—Stork*—at Tls. 0.57.1 a 0.57.2 per yard; 30 pieces *Black Medium Cloths*, fine, at Tls. 1.13½ and, 30 pieces assorted *Scarlet* and *Gentian* at Tls. 0.8.7½ per yard. Of Cotton goods there were also sold 200 pieces *Mahomedan Cloths* at Tls. 0.13.4 per yard; 300 pieces *Grey Domestics* at Tls. 0.62 a 0.64 per yard; 500 pieces 6-lb. *Peacock Grey Shirtings* at Tls. 1.34; 2,750 pieces 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.43½ a 1.4.4; and 2,500 pieces 8½-lbs. at Tls. 1.64½ per piece. In Woollens, otherwise than at the auctions, further particulars whereof are given below, there has been little done. *Camlets* have been in some request, but buyers are somewhat fastidious as to chops, and are not willing to pay the advanced demands of holders. Stocks are becoming reduced. No. 2 *Crope Lastings*.—In these there have been moderate transactions at Tls. 4.00 a 4.10 per piece, and there has also been business to a fair extent in *Figured Orleans*, on the terms current last week—a particularly fine article, silk finish, realising Tls. 4.80 per piece. A few—500 pieces—of assorted *Long Ells* have been sold privately at Tls. 6.80, but nothing seems to have been done in the other description of Woollens, the market for which closes weak, and prices inclining to favour buyers.

From the OUTPORTS the advices to hand from time to time, have been uninteresting. Very little business going on anywhere.

| C. P. H.                              | Scarlet. | Dark Blue. | Gentian. | Green. | Orange. | Ash.  | White. | Purple. | Black. | Brown. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Camlets, ..... per piece...Tls.       | 14.3.0   | 14.4.5     | 14.2.0   | 13.3.0 | 13.8.5  | ...   | ...    | 12.6.0  | 13.1.0 | ...    |
| Long Ells, ..... Noml. .... ” ”       | 7.1.2    | 7.0.0      | 6.3.0    | 7.0.0  | 7.0.0   | ...   | ...    | 7.1.0   | 6.3.0  | ...    |
| Spanish Stripes, ..... per yard ... ” | 0.6.0½   | 0.5.7      | 0.5.8    | 0.6.1  | 0.6.2   | 0.6.2 | 0.5.6  | 0.5.8   | 0.5.7  | 0.5.6  |

## PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION ON 6TH MAY, 1875.

|                             | Scarlet.     | Dark Blue.    | Gentian.     | Green.      | Orange. | Ash. | White.       | Purple. | Black.       | Mauve. | Brown. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------|------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|
| C.P.H. Camlets p. pce. Tls. | 13.77½/13.80 | 13.42½        | 13.87½/13.90 | 13.27½      | 13.85   | ...  | 15.30        | 12.57½  | 12.85        | ...    | ...    |
| S.S.G. .... ” ”             | 13.70/13.75  | 13.27½/13.32½ | 13.67½/13.80 | 13.10/13.15 | 13.75   | ...  | 14.75/15.37½ | 12.42½  | 12.72½/12.80 | 13.27½ | ...    |
| T.T.B. Sp. Stripes p. yd. ” | 0.60½/0.60½  | 0.57½         | 0.57½        | 0.62        | .....   | 0.65 | 0.57         | 0.60    | 0.57½        | ...    | 0.58   |

SALES.—*Camlets*, G.G.M., 200 pcs., av. Tls. 13.72 per piece.

“ S.S.G., 600 pcs., av. Tls. 13.60 per piece.

*Spanish Stripes*, T.T.B., 252 pcs., av. Tls. 0.58½ per yard.

8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, C.P.H., *Peacock*, 2,500 pcs., at Tls. 1.63½ per piece.



|                                           |     |                      |                                            |                       |               |                                        |                   |                       |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—</b>              |     | <i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i> | <b>T-CLOTHS—</b>                           |                       |               | <b>VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,</b>       |                   | <b>0.1.3½, 0.1.4½</b> |
| 6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds...                  | pc. | 1.3.4 to 1.3.8       | 6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord...               | pc.                   | 1.1.5 , 1.2.0 | 26 in.,                                | 0.1.9 , 0.2.1     |                       |
| 7-lbs. ....                               | "   | 1.4.3 , 1.5.8        | 7-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord...               | pc.                   | 1.3.0 , 1.3.5 | <b>BLUE DENIMS</b> .....               | 0.0.5 , 0.0.6½    |                       |
| 8½ @ 8½ lbs. ....                         | "   | 1.6.3½ , 2.0.0       | 6-lbs. Mex. ....                           | "                     | 1.2.8 , 1.3.5 | <b>DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in....</b>     | pc. 1.3.0 , 1.4.0 |                       |
| 9 a 9½-lbs. ....                          | "   | 2.3.0 , 2.4.5        | 7-lbs. ....                                | "                     | 1.4.3 , 1.6.0 | 41 in. ...                             | 1.4.5 , 1.5.5     |                       |
| 9½ a 10-lbs. ....                         | "   | 2.7.5 , 2.9.0        | 8 to 8½-lbs. ....                          | "                     | 1.6.5 , 1.8.5 | <b>MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nml.,</b>   | 0.8.0 , 0.9.5     |                       |
| Tun Sin ....                              | "   | 3.1.5 , nom.         | Better kinds and XX                        | "                     | 1.8.5 , 2.2.0 | <b>CANLETS, English, SS</b> ..         | 13.2.0 , 14.0.0   |                       |
| <b>G. H. WHITE SHIRTINGS—</b>             |     |                      | <b>HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. ½ dz.</b>    | 0.4.5 , 0.5.5         |               | GG ..                                  | 13.7.0 , .....    |                       |
| 40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed...                 | pc. | 1.6.2½ , 1.7.0       | Brown...                                   | 0.4.0 , 0.4.5         |               | SSG ..                                 | 13.6.0 , .....    |                       |
| 60 reed ....                              | "   | 1.7.3 , 1.9.0        | <b>SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White ½ pc.</b>      | 2.1.0 , 2.2.0         |               | <b>MEDIUM &amp; BROAD CLOTHS ½ yd.</b> | 0.7.5 , 1.6.5     |                       |
| 64 " ..                                   | "   | 1.9.0 , 2.0.5        | Dyed. ....                                 | 2.5.0 , 2.6.5         |               | <b>SPANISH STRIPES</b> .....           | 0.5.6 , 0.5.8     |                       |
| 64 " Best & 66 Reed. ....                 | "   | 2.0.5 , 2.2.0        | <b>BROCADES—White, 40 yds.</b>             | 2.2.0 , 2.2.5         |               | " T. T.-B .....                        | 0.5.9 , .....     |                       |
| 65 @ 80 reed ....                         | "   | 2.3.5 , 2.6.5        | Dyed.....                                  | 2.6.5 , 2.7.5         |               | " H.H. ....                            | 0.6.1 , .....     |                       |
| Best.....                                 | "   | 2.8.0 , 3.3.0        | <b>DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds</b> ..            | 4.2.0 , 4.8.0         |               | <b>LONG ELLS—</b>                      |                   |                       |
| <b>DRILLS, Am. 40 yds 30 in 15 lbs.</b>   |     | 3.3.5 , 3.5.0        | <b>GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....</b>              | 2.3.5 , 2.6.0         |               | Scarlet, 24 yrd. H.H. ....             | pc. 7.1.0 , ..... |                       |
| English, " 14 a 15-lbs....                |     | 2.3.5 , 2.5.2        | <b>CHINTZ—Assorted .....</b>               | 1.2.5 , 1.4.5         |               | " C P H ..... nom.                     | 7.1.2 , .....     |                       |
| Do. Fine to Finest, .....                 |     | 2.6.5 , 2.7.5        | Blue and Brown...                          | 1.3.0 , 1.3.5         |               | Assorted, H.H. ....                    | 6.7.0 , .....     |                       |
| Dutch, " 13 a 14½-lbs....                 |     | 2.3.0 , 2.4.0        | Scarlet .....                              | 1.3.5 , 1.4.5         |               | " C P H .....                          | 6.8.0 , .....     |                       |
| <b>JEANS, D'ch., 30 yd. 30 in. 8½ lb.</b> |     | 2.1.0 , 2.2.0        | <b>PRINTED TOWLS—24/25 yds.</b>            | 2.0.0 , .....         |               | GG .....                               | 6.6.5 , .....     |                       |
| English " 8 a 8½-lbs....                  |     | 1.8.3 , 1.9.3        | 50/52 .....                                | 3.7.0 , 4.9.0         |               | <b>LASTINGS, 30 yds</b> .....          | 10.0.0 , 12.6.0   |                       |
| American " " " .....                      |     | 2.7.5 , .....        | <b>T. REDS, 24 yds. 2½ a 3 lbs. 32 in.</b> | 1.7.0 , 2.1.0         |               | <b>CAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds...</b>        | 4.0.0 , 8.5.0     |                       |
| <b>SHEETINGS—</b>                         |     |                      | Do. Best .....                             | 2.3.0 , 2.6.5         |               | <b>CAPE LUSTRES</b> .....              | 3.4.0 , 3.9.0     |                       |
| Amr., 40 yds. 36 a 38 in. 15 lbs.         |     | 3.7.0 , 3.7.5        | <b>VELVETS—Black, 22 in...</b>             | ½ yd. 0.1.8½ , 0.1.9½ |               | <b>PLAIN—Do. Black</b> .....           | 3.7.5 , 3.9.0     |                       |
| Eng., " " 14 a 16 lbs....                 |     | 2.7.5 , 2.9.5        |                                            |                       |               | <b>ORLEANS—Fig., 30 yds. nm.</b>       | 2.6.0 , 3.6.0     |                       |
|                                           |     |                      |                                            |                       |               | Special Patterns ..                    | 3.2.0 , 4.5.0     |                       |

**METALS.**—*Nailrod Iron.*—No farther sales reported. Quotations weak at those given underneath. *Lead.*—Business continues on the most trifling scale, the natives buying from hand to mouth only. They are making strenuous efforts to keep prices down, at least this is the inference from their offering to sell L.B. at Tls. 5.90 a 5.95 per picul, and their inability to conclude a sale when called upon. Few foreign holders will sell at Tls. 6.05 a 6.10 per picul, which is to-day's nominal quotation. *Steel.*—There has been a little more enquiry for this metal, and the commoner brands are about 2 mace per tub higher. In *Copper*, there is no change to note. There are buyers in the market at Tls. 18.20 for best *Slab*, but the article requires a good five mace per picul over that to cover cost. *Tin.*—No business to report. *Tin Plates.*—In limited request at quotations.

## QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

|                             |            |                   | Tls. m. c. |  |                                      |           |                 | Tls. m. c. |  |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|
| QUICKSILVER .....           | per Picul  | 115.0.0 a 120.0.0 |            |  | COTTON—Common New .....              | per Picul | 8.2.0 a 8.4.0   |            |  |
| TIN PLATES—14 x 10.....     | per Box    | 6.1.0 a 6.2.0     |            |  | "    Medium .....                    | "         | 9.0.0 a 9.4.0   |            |  |
| Small .....                 | "          | 6.5.0 a 6.7.5     |            |  | "    Best .....                      | "         | 9.8.0 a 10.4.0  |            |  |
| IRON WIRE—No. 17 ... }      | nominal    | 7.0.0 a .....     |            |  | SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1        | Nom.      | 5.7.0 a 6.4.0   |            |  |
| 18 ... }                    | no demand. | 7.7.5 a 8.0.0     |            |  | "    "    2 .....                    | "         | 5.2.0 a 5.8.0   |            |  |
| 19/23 .....                 | "          | 19.6.0 a 19.8.0   |            |  | "    "    3 .....                    | "         | 4.6.0 a 5.2.0   |            |  |
| STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing ..... | "          | 19.0.0 a 19.2.0   |            |  | Canton, ... 1 .....                  | "         | 5.0.0 a 5.4.0   |            |  |
| Fok Chok .....              | "          | 13.7.0 a .....    |            |  | "    "    2 .....                    | "         | 4.6.0 a 4.8.0   |            |  |
| Common Chops... ..          | "          | 3.5.0 a 3.6.0     |            |  | "    "    3 .....                    | "         | 4.4.0 a 4.6.0   |            |  |
| STEEL .....                 | per Tub    | 4.4.0 a 4.5.0     |            |  | Brown—Swatow, Best .....             | "         | 3.0.0 a 3.2.0   |            |  |
| Bamboo .....                | per Picul  | "                 |            |  | "    Common ...                      | "         | 2.6.0 a 2.8.0   |            |  |
| JAPAN COPPER—Finger .....   | none       | "                 |            |  | "    —Canton, .....                  | "         | 3.0.0 a 3.2.0   |            |  |
| Slab, best ... ..           | "          | 18.0.0 a 18.5.0   |            |  | "    "    Common ...                 | "         | 2.4.0 a 2.6.0   |            |  |
| Ore .....                   | "          | "                 |            |  | PEPPER—Black .....                   | "         | 8.4.0 a 8.5.0   |            |  |
| BOOP IRON .....             | "          | 3.2.0 a 3.3.0     |            |  | —White .....                         | "         | 15.0.0 a 18.0.0 |            |  |
| PIG IRON .....              | per Ton    | 27.0.0 a .....    |            |  | RATTANS—Common .....                 | "         | 2.8.0 a 3.6.0   |            |  |
| SAILED IRON—                |            |                   |            |  | —Good to fine .....                  | "         | 3.8.0 a 4.0.0   |            |  |
| Dave's Best .....           | Nom.       | 3.1.0 a 3.1.5     |            |  | —Best .....                          | "         | 4.2.0 a 4.4.0   |            |  |
| H. Rogers, Sous & Co. ....  | "          | 2.7.5 a 2.8.0     |            |  | SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ... | "         | 2.8.0 a 3.0.0   |            |  |
| Belgian .....               | "          | 2.2.5 a 2.3.5     |            |  | 5 " " & inf. ....                    | "         | 1.8.0 a 2.4.0   |            |  |
| M. M. Crown .....           | "          | 2.7.0 a 2.7.5     |            |  | SANDALWOOD—South Sea .....           | "         | 3.5.0 a 3.7.0   |            |  |
| Bar—Davies .....            | "          | 2.8.0 a 3.0.0     |            |  | Timor .....                          | "         | 9.0.0 a 10.0.0  |            |  |
| Round .....                 | "          | 3.0.0 a 3.2.0     |            |  | Malabar .....                        | "         | 16.5.0 a 18.0.0 |            |  |
| LEAD—L. B. ....             | Nom.       | 6.0.5 a 6.1.0     |            |  | MANGROVE BARK .....                  | "         | 0.7.0 a 1.3.0   |            |  |
| Japanese & Common Brands .. | "          | "                 |            |  | FLINT STONES, .....                  | "         | 0.4.5 a 0.5.2   |            |  |

**COTTON.**—The position of this article is unchanged. At present the country people are too busy in their Rice fields to bring in supplies. At the same time the demand for export is almost nihil. Thus, short receipts are counterbalanced, and quotations remain nominally the as they were quoted in last Report.

**EXCHANGE.**—Sterling rates remain firm at last week's quotations. Bank bills are to be had at 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. Private paper cannot be placed under 5s. 9½d. There is a demand for Merchants' paper, deliverable towards the end of this month at 5s. 10d. On India, no transactions reported during the week. There are sellers at an advance of ½ to 1 Rupee on last quotations. On Hongkong, Bank bills are obtainable at 27½, but there is very little demand.

## NOON.

## CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

|                                                                        |                     |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| <b>ON LONDON.</b> —Bank Bills, at sight .....                          | 5s. 7½d.            | ½ Tl.      |
| " " at 6 m/s. ....                                                     | 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. | "          |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight .....                                      | 5s. 9½d.            | "          |
| Bills with Documents, 6 m/s. ....                                      | 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. | "          |
| <b>ON PARIS.</b> —Banks at 6 months' sight .....                       | Fcs. 7.22½          | "          |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight .....                                      | Fcs. 7.33½          | "          |
| Bills with Documents, 6 m/s. ....                                      | Fcs. 7.35           | "          |
| <b>ON CALCUTTA.</b> —Bank Bills, demand, ....                          | Rs. 307½            | ½ 100 Tls. |
| <b>ON BOMBAY.</b> —                                                    | Rs. 306½            | ½ 100 "    |
| <b>ON HONGKONG.</b> —Bank Bills, demand, 27½ a 27½ per cent. discount. |                     |            |
| Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disc.                  |                     |            |
| <b>INTEREST.</b> —7 a 9 per cent. per annum on first-class securities. |                     |            |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                                                       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>MEXICAN DOLLARS.</b> —73.125 Tls. per 100 Dollars.                 |  |
| <b>CAROLUS DOLLARS.</b> —80.02                                        |  |
| <b>PEKIN GOLD BARS.</b> —98 Touch, 172½ Taels, Shanghai Currency      |  |
| per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.                                |  |
| <b>HAIKWAN SYCEE.</b> —111.4.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls.   |  |
| Haikwan weight.                                                       |  |
| <b>CANTON SYCEE.</b> —109.5.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels   |  |
| Canton weight (nominal).                                              |  |
| <b>BAR SILVER.</b> —998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.25 Shanghai |  |
| Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.                                |  |
| <b>COPPER CASH.</b> —1,590 per Tael.                                  |  |

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods, and Metals, for week ending 5th May, 1875, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 95 @ 100, both numbers inclusive.

| GOODS.                        | RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION. |            |           |         |         |           |            |          |           |           |         |           |           |        |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|                               | Ningpo.                           | Chinkiang. | Kinkiang. | Hankow. | Chefoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Foochow. | Hongkong. | Nagasaki. | Hioogo. | Yokohama. | Sundries. | Local. |
| Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.       | 3,150                             | 5,950      | 2,700     | 39,100  | 1,850   | 20,807    | ...        | ...      | ...       | 250       | 4,550   | ...       | 100       | 3,000  |
| T-Cloths....."                | 1,380                             | 3,400      | 1,485     | 8,664   | 2,050   | 18,350    | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 750     | ...       | 500       | 6,000  |
| White Shirtings....."         | 100                               | 200        | 200       | 4,700   | 600     | 7,799     | ...        | ...      | 300       | 100       | 300     | ...       | ...       | 2,000  |
| Drills....."                  | 30                                | ...        | ...       | 2,190   | 780     | 5,745     | ...        | ...      | 45        | 180       | ...     | ...       | 120       | 400    |
| Jeans....."                   | 30                                | ...        | ...       | 680     | 60      | 2,500     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 90     |
| Sheetings....."               | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | ...     | 1,460     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Dyed Shirtings....."          | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | 200     | 200       | ...        | ...      | ...       | 100       | 500     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Spots, White....."            | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Dyed....."                    | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Brocades, White....."         | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 50      | 50      | 300       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 50     |
| Dyed....."                    | 50                                | 50         | 50        | 50      | 350     | 250       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 100    |
| Damasks, Dyed....."           | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 200     | 160     | 240       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 80     |
| Chintzes....."                | ...                               | ...        | 100       | 600     | 220     | 1,827     | ...        | ...      | 96        | ...       | 2,060   | ...       | ...       | 840    |
| Turkey Red Shirtings....."    | 50                                | 50         | ...       | 200     | 415     | 1,426     | ...        | ...      | ...       | 150       | 340     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Velvets....."                 | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 654     | 90      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 120    |
| Velveteens....."              | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 174     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 48     |
| Handkerchiefs.....Doz.        | ...                               | 840        | 950       | 1,150   | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | 1,600     | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 1,400  |
| Muslins.....Pcs.              | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 300     | ...     | 2,280     | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 100    |
| Dimities....."                | ...                               | 100        | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Spanish Stripes....."         | ...                               | 24         | 36        | 252     | 24      | 138       | ...        | ...      | 24        | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 204    |
| Medium and Broad Cloths....." | 6                                 | 16         | 60        | 407     | 30      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 84     |
| Camlets....."                 | 30                                | 120        | 80        | 620     | 20      | 320       | ...        | ...      | ...       | 10        | 160     | ...       | ...       | 150    |
| Long Ells....."               | 40                                | 60         | 100       | 1,340   | ...     | 40        | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 440     | ...       | ...       | 60     |
| Lastings....."                | 20                                | 20         | 20        | 280     | 60      | 280       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Crape Lastings....."          | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | 40      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | 40     |
| Lustres, Plain....."          | ...                               | ...        | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 500     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Figured....."                 | 230                               | 300        | 60        | 210     | 930     | 1,720     | ...        | ...      | 60        | ...       | 478     | ...       | ...       | 500    |
| Crape....."                   | ...                               | 50         | ...       | ...     | ...     | 150       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Iron-Nail Rod.....Pcls.       | ...                               | ...        | ...       | 252     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | 252       | 143     | ...       | ...       | ...    |
| Pig Lead....."                | 334                               | ...        | 1,090     | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 211     | ...       | ...       | ...    |

| GOODS.                        | DELIVERIES. |                                | IMPORTS.  |                                | STOCKS.            |                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|                               | For Week.   | For Year from 1st Jan'y. 1875. | For Week. | For Year from 1st Jan'y. 1875. | Estimated at date. | Against 7/5/74. |
| Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.       | 81,457      | 1,405,863                      | 3,880     | 1,207,363                      | 1,024,415          | 680,000         |
| T-Cloths....."                | 42,579      | 842,548                        | 3,500     | 459,981                        | 222,993            | 735,000         |
| White Shirtings....."         | 16,299      | 138,721                        | 1,770     | 238,025                        | 95,128             | 30,000          |
| Drills....."                  | 9,490       | 186,794                        | 5,340     | 112,269                        | 169,425            | 417,500         |
| Jeans....."                   | 3,380       | 114,655                        | ...       | 118,996                        | 32,901             | 55,300          |
| Sheetings....."               | 1,460       | 25,970                         | ...       | 27,880                         | 3,590              | 39,200          |
| Dyed Shirtings....."          | 1,000       | 15,865                         | ...       | 21,653                         | 8,638              | ...             |
| Spots, White....."            | ...         | 149                            | ...       | 1,982                          | 2,333              | 2,100           |
| Dyed....."                    | ...         | 900                            | ...       | 800                            | ?                  | ...             |
| Brocades, White....."         | 450         | 6,760                          | ...       | 5,783                          | 1,248              | ...             |
| Dyed....."                    | 900         | 16,866                         | ...       | 13,740                         | 25,944             | 22,500          |
| Damasks, Dyed....."           | 680         | 6,283                          | ...       | 6,400                          | 7,207              | 4,600           |
| Chintzes....."                | 5,743       | 63,651                         | 60        | 29,854                         | 54,877             | 85,000          |
| Turkey Red Shirtings....."    | 2,631       | 34,946                         | 100       | 36,896                         | 28,266             | 12,900          |
| Velvets....."                 | 864         | 14,510                         | ...       | 17,687                         | 10,875             | 18,700          |
| Velveteens....."              | 222         | 3,671                          | ...       | 5,265                          | 2,824              | 8,200           |
| Handkerchiefs.....Doz.        | 5,940       | 66,709                         | 1,270     | 29,292                         | 35,363             | 78,200          |
| Muslins.....Pcs.              | 2,680       | 14,926                         | 5,600     | 9,768                          | 5,942              | 19,000          |
| Dimities....."                | 100         | 6,790                          | ...       | 2,330                          | 10,260             | 9,300           |
| Spanish Stripes....."         | 702         | 15,276                         | ...       | 14,375                         | 9,853              | 27,300          |
| Medium and Broad Cloths....." | 603         | 7,452                          | 1,760     | 8,701                          | 11,689             | 18,700          |
| Camlets....."                 | 1,510       | 23,893                         | 100       | 23,473                         | 16,710             | 14,200          |
| Long Ells....."               | 2,080       | 25,060                         | ...       | 21,720                         | 5,672              | 12,500          |
| Lastings....."                | 80          | 12,798                         | ...       | 9,770                          | 9,382              | 3,400           |
| Crape Lastings....."          | 500         | 3,890                          | ...       | 3,819                          | 9,599              | 2,500           |
| Lustres, Plain....."          | ...         | 5,490                          | ...       | 6,009                          | 4,569              | 15,200          |
| Figured....."                 | 4,488       | 54,216                         | ...       | 23,211                         | 97,524             | 112,000         |
| Crape....."                   | 200         | 8,205                          | ...       | 4,239                          | 17,154             | 7,800           |
| Pig Lead.....Pcls.            | 1,635       | 35,947                         | ...       | 21,574                         | ...                | ...             |
| Iron-Nail Rod....."           | 647         | 44,010                         | 9,240     | 69,794                         | ...                | ...             |

\* Exclusive of import cargoes ex Pera, Caudor Castle, Gordon Castle, Glenfalloch, Nestor, Sindh, *Ægean*, Lombardy, Bombay,

Russia, Messenger, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

## COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MAY 8, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—None other than Coasters.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above.)—May 5th, British ship *Sir Lancelot*, for New York; 6th, British steamer *Nestor*, for London.The French mail steamer *Sindh* takes 91 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 9½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 9½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.27½. Private, Frs. 7.35. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 307. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 308. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 28. Gold Bars, Tls. 171.50. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.15 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 80 per 100. Copper cash, 1,600 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset &amp; Co. report, at noon, 8th May:—

H. & S. Banks.—Although various quotations have been rumoured, no transactions appear to have taken place since the 28th ultimo. The closing quotation of 22 ½ dis. is a nominal one.

S. S. N. Co.—Immediately after our last report, a sale was made at Tls. 73 for 15th instant. Several transactions have since taken place at Tls. 73 for cash, at which the market closes firm.

Fire Insurance.—Victorias have steadily advanced, in consequence of the proposal to wind up the Company, and a considerable business has been done at \$150 and \$155. No shares are now obtainable even at \$155. Chinas have also advanced, having been placed to-day at \$142.

Marine Insurance.—Yangtszes shew a further fall, having been placed at Tls. 555. China & Japans have been placed at Tls. 80, at which few are now obtainable.

S. & H. Wharf Co.—A fair business has been done at Tls. 98, at which shares are still on offer.

Other Stocks remain unchanged.

The WEATHER has been fine, with the exception of twelve hours on Thursday morning. Heavy rain began to fall shortly after midnight, and continued till shortly after noon. The wind changed to the North at night, and blew strongly from that quarter on Friday morning. The thermometer has ranged from 52 to 72.

## SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1874.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

## SILK.

|                                | To<br>GREAT BRITAIN. | To<br>MARSEILLES,<br>AND CONTINENT. | To<br>AMERICA. | To HONG-<br>KONG, COAST PORTS,<br>&c. | TOTAL CHINA. | JAPAN<br>TRANSHIPPED. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|                                | Bales.               | Bales.                              | Bales.         | Bales.                                | Bales.       | Bales.                | Bales.       |
| Total as per last Report ..... | 27,985               | 30,812                              | 3,725          | 1,754                                 | 63,776       | ..                    | 63,776       |
| Subsequent Shipments .....     | 1,272                | 1,260                               | 799            | 118                                   | 3,449        | ..                    | 3,449        |
| Total....                      | 29,257               | 32,072                              | 4,524          | 1,872                                 | 67,225       | ..                    | 67,225       |

## COTTON.

|                                | Cleared. | HONGKONG.  |            |                    | COAST & RIVERINE PORTS. |            |                    | JAPAN.    |            |                    | TOTAL.     |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------|
|                                |          | Export.    | Re-export. | Trans-<br>shipped. | Export.                 | Re-export. | Trans-<br>shipped. | Export.   | Re-export. | Trans-<br>shipped. |            |
|                                |          | Piculs.    |            |                    | Piculs.                 |            |                    | Piculs.   |            |                    | Piculs.    |
| Total as per last Report ..... |          | 138,861.71 | ..         | ..                 | 271,593.13              | ..         | ..                 | 79,990.21 | ..         | ..                 | 490,445.05 |
| Subsequent Shipments .....     |          | 7,901.45   | ..         | ..                 | 26,657.14               | ..         | ..                 | 7,916.80  | ..         | ..                 | 42,475.39  |
| Total....                      |          | 146,763.16 | ..         | ..                 | 298,250.27              | ..         | ..                 | 87,907.01 | ..         | ..                 | 532,920.44 |

## OPIUM.

RETURN FOR 5 DAYS ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1875.

| IMPORTED.                                                                       |  | MALWA.  |         | PATNA.  |         | BENARES. |         | PERSIAN. |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
|                                                                                 |  | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests.  | Weight. | Chests.  | Weight. |
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels .....                            |  | 14      | 14.00   | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | 2        | 2.00    |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board ..... |  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| Receiving Vessels or landed .....                                               |  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| Total.....                                                                      |  | 14      | 14.00   | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | 2        | 2.00    |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption .....  |  | 41½     | 41.50   | 66      | 79.20   | 25       | 30.00   | ..       | ..      |
| and Imported direct to the Shore.....                                           |  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..      |

| Description.                         | Chinkiang.  | Kiukiang.   | Hankow.     | Chefoo.     | Tientsin.   | Newchwang.  | Ningpo.     | Foochow.    | Hongkong.   | Total.      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| RE-EXPORTED.                         | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. | Chts. Wght. |
| Malwa.....                           | 90 90.00    | 14 14.00    | 8½ 8.50     | 44 44.00    | 57 57.00    | 5 5.00      | 30 30.00    | ..          | ..          | 245½ 245.50 |
| Patna.....                           | 38 45.60    | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | 6 7.20      | 25 30.00    | ..          | 69 82.80    |
| Benares.....                         | 10 12.00    | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | 1 1.20      | ..          | ..          | 11 13.20    |
| Persian.....                         | 3 3.00      | ..          | ..          | ..          | 2 2.00      | ..          | ..          | 4 4.00      | ..          | 9 9.00      |
| Malwa Re-exported from shore.) ..... | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          | ..          |
| Total.....                           | 141 150.60  | 14 14.00    | 8½ 8.50     | 44 44.00    | 59 59.00    | 5 5.00      | 37 38.40    | 29 34.00    | ..          | 337½ 353.50 |



## Shanghai Share Market.

| Stock.                              | Paid up. | Last Divid.  | Closing Quotations. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------------|
| <b>Banks.</b>                       |          |              |                     |
| H'kong and S'hai Banking Corp.      | \$ 125   | 4 p. c.      | 22 1/2 dis. noml.   |
| <b>Steamer Cos.</b>                 |          |              |                     |
| Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.       | Tls.     | Tls.         | 73 cash             |
| Union Steam Navigation Company.     | 100      | 3 p. c.      | 73                  |
| North-China Steamer Company.        | 50       |              | 21                  |
| China Coast S. N. Co.               | 100      |              | 7 nominal           |
| China Merchants S. N. Co.           | Tls. 85  | 5 p. c.      | Tls. 65             |
|                                     | 500      | 10 p. c.     | nominal             |
| <b>Docks.</b>                       |          |              |                     |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                   | Tl. 500  | Tl. 10 p. c. | 220                 |
| Footong Dock Co.                    | 100      | 5 p. c.      | 88                  |
| <b>Gas.</b>                         |          |              |                     |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                    | 100      | 5 p. c.      | Tls. 139            |
| French Gas Co.                      | 50       | 6 p. c.      | 70                  |
| H'kong and S'hai Gas Co. (limited)  | \$ 10    |              | nominal             |
| <b>Insurance.</b>                   |          |              |                     |
| China Traders' Co. (limited)        | \$1,000  | 150 p. ab    | nominal             |
| N. China I. Co. 72 1/2              | Tl. 300  | 1st year     | nominal             |
| N. China I. Co. 75 1/2              | 600      | 1st year     | 600                 |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874.  | 500      |              | \$ 500              |
| Yangtze Insurance Association       | Tl. 500  | 7 1/2 p. c.  | Tls. 555            |
| China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.     | 100      | 4 p. c.      | Tls. 80             |
| Chinese Insurance Co. (limited)     | \$ 200   | 6 p. c.      | \$ 187              |
| H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (limited)      | 200      | \$ 51.75     | 480                 |
| Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (limited)    | 100      | 6 p. c.      | 155 Ex. 7 1/2       |
| China Fire Ins. Co. (limited)       | 100      | 6 p. c.      | 142                 |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>               |          |              |                     |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp.      | Tl. 850  | 6 p. c.      | 600                 |
| S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co.        | 100      | 1 p. c.      | 98                  |
| S'hai Tug Boat Assn                 | 100      | 1st year     | nominal             |
| S'hai Mun. Debt Interest—loan 1872. | 100      | 4 p. c.      | 104                 |
| Chinese Imperial Loan               | 495      | 1st year     | 499 10s. Ex. 7/2    |
|                                     | a 5/7    |              |                     |
| <b>Exchange.</b>                    |          |              |                     |
| Bank Sight Rate on Hongkong.        |          |              | 7 1/2               |

J. P. BISSET & Co.,  
Sharebrokers.

## PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per M.B. str. *Kanagawa Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Fajard and child, Mr. J. H. Hunt; 3 Chinese in steerage. For Higo—Mr. W. H. Shaw; 5 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama—Mrs. Bergman, child and servant; 2 Chinese in steerage. Per P. M. str. *Golden Age*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. How. For Higo—Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and child, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Lang and child, Messrs. L. R. Goldsmith, M. Robins, J. Cruikshank, H. P. Hansen; 15 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama—Mrs. Bayne, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Winn and two children, Mrs. Denison, the Misses Bingham (2), Mrs. H. Evans, Miss Evans, Mrs. A. Austin, Messrs. J. C. Major, J. B. Hogarth, T. Moorehead, E. S. Hanbury, J. R. Wasson, U.S.A., G. Harlinan, A. Winstanley, J. Anderson; 21 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco—Mr. W. S. Hall. Per M. B. str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. F. Carlinouin. For Higo—Mrs. Birt and 3 children, Mrs. Deslandes, 2 children and servant, Miss Martin, Messrs. A. Steele, F. Wheeler, J. Bell Irving, and J. H. Vail. Per str. *Hankow*, for Hankow—Messrs. A. J. Little, M. P. Evans, C. Lucas, E. O. Arbuthnot, J. Findlay, H. S. B. Usill, J. G. B. Dillon, W. Jaffray, J. R. Bromley, W. Watson, J. M. Ringer, Pereria, and M. Hawtree. For Kiukiang—Messrs. R. Anderson and R. Nichol. Per str. *Shing-king*, for Tientsin—Dr. Macartney, Messrs. E. T. Sheppard, U. S. Consul, B. Christensen, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, Hutchings and Moore.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Messrs. H. Bush, Edmond S. Hanbury; 88 Chinese. Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Jones (2); 72 Chinese. Per str. *Huiling*, from Tientsin—Lieut. Shultz; 12 Chinese. Per P. & O. str. *Lombardy*, from Southampton—Messrs. O. Percival, and N. Smith.

From Venice—Mr. R. Hough. From Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Yond, Messrs. J. M. Ringer, A. L. Peary, G. D. Fearon, R. Bourke and servant. From Hongkong—Mrs. Piron, Mrs. Frossard, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and 2 servants, Hon. P. Ryrie and servant, Mr. Firth, and 1 A.B., Mrs. Maclean's servant; 50 Chinese. Per str. *Fyckow*, from Hankow—Mr. W. Nemchinoff. From Chinkiang—Messrs. Huffam and Kingsmill. Per str. *Ichang*, from Hankow—Messrs. Cruikshank and Hall. Per P. & O. str. *Bombay*—Miss E. Finch, Miss M. Valentine, Messrs. Johnsford, Nelson, R. Anderson, R. Nichol, C. J. Allen and 2 servants; 14 Chinese. Per str. *Shanghai*, from Chinkeang—Messrs. Eckfeldt, Sheppard and David.

LEAVING.—Per M. B. str. *Sindh*, for Hongkong—Captain J. P. Roberts and Mr. Lemann. For Marseilles—Messrs. H. Relp, E. J. Pereira, C. C. Kendall, E. Voigt Teillot. For Saigon—Two French seamen.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer. |              | Thermometer. |      | Hygrometer. |           | WIND.  |            | Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours. |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------|-------------|-----------|--------|------------|----------------------------------------|
|               | 9 A.M.     | Atmospheric. | Max.         | Min. | Dry bulb.   | Wet bulb. | Force. | Direction. |                                        |
| May 1         | 30.150     | 59.0         | 63.5         | 49.0 | 60.0        | 53.0      | 4      | S. S. W.   | ..                                     |
| 2             | 30.050     | 60.5         | 73.0         | 54.0 | 63.0        | 59.5      | 4      | S. W.      | ..                                     |
| 3             | 30.152     | 63.5         | 69.5         | 56.0 | 63.5        | 58.0      | 3      | S. S. W.   | ..                                     |
| 4             | 30.104     | 60.5         | 73.5         | 58.5 | 62.5        | 58.0      | 4      | S. S. E.   | ..                                     |
| 5             | 30.100     | 65.0         | 75.0         | 58.0 | 66.0        | 63.5      | 3      | S. E.      | .37                                    |
| 6             | 29.850     | 68.5         | 72.5         | 62.5 | 65.0        | 61.0      | 1      | S. W.      | .10                                    |
| 7             | 29.852     | 60.5         | 67.5         | 55.0 | 60.0        | 52.0      | 8      | N. W.      | ..                                     |

## EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, misty sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

## Advertisement.

# JUST OUT.

## A

### TRANSLATION

OF THE

# PEKING GAZETTE

FOR

## 1874.

THE work is immensely improved this year, by a very full and complete INDEX.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the *China Review*, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an interesting and appropriate introduction.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of another of those useful compilations issued of late years by the *North-China Herald* office, under the title of "Translations from the Peking Gazette for 1874." We have already on a previous occasion drawn attention to the extremely valuable nature of the record thus presented to the public, and to the chief features of the highly interesting matter to be found within the covers of the volumes in question. The present issue contains two novel features, which will we imagine greatly enhance its value to both the general public and to students—viz. a complete index, and a reprint of the article from the pen of Mr. W. F. Mayers, published some time since in the *China Review*. As regards the former, it possesses but one defect—that of not being arranged alphabetically. The reprinted article, on the other hand, furnishes most useful information, and though readers of the *China Review* will be familiar with its contents, we may be pardoned if, for the sake of others, we note one of the facts it mentions as to the antiquity of the "father of newspapers." It would appear that "Court announcements," as such the *Peking Gazette* of the present day virtually is, were issued in the eighth century, as a record of the appointment of one Han Yih appeared in this form not later than the year A.D. 741. The *Gazette* (we need hardly say that the English title is not a literal translation of the original, which should be "Metropolitan

Announcements") would therefore appear to be at least over 1130 years old. This as times go is respectable; and as its circle of readers must, at the received calculation, be directly and indirectly somewhat about six millions, it can probably claim a circulation before which even that of the leading penny paper must pale. But fancy what possibilities would present themselves to Western enterprise with thirty millions of people able to read, and only one journal which published official news at first hand. The particulars given as to the printing, &c., of the *Gazette* are very interesting, and the proprietors of the volume under notice have done wisely in reprinting Mr. Mayers' article. Such a work if continued will some day be of incalculable value to historians; while the issues already published contain even light reading enough to amuse those to whom Chinese matters are as a rule "caviare."—*China Mail*.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the "translation of the *Peking Gazette* for 1874," issued from the N.-C. Herald office. This work is a reprint of the translations which have been published by the N.-C. *Daily News*, and is the third volume of the series. The one before us has, however, a noticeable improvement on its predecessors, consisting of a copious index which will materially enhance its value. The index is divided into six chief headings, and these are sub-divided into others, rendering it easy to trace any important edict or memorial. An article on the status of the *Gazette*, published last year in the *China Review*, forms an appropriate preface to the volume. It will prove a handy book of reference to all who are interested in watching the progress of China.—*Daily Press*.

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the Translation of the *Peking Gazette* for 1874, printed in a neat and compact form, with an appropriate yellow cover. The publishers of the *North-China Herald* could hardly have issued a more valuable little book, in its way, than this. It contains, in addition to the ordinary edicts, proclamations and memorials, an article from the pen of Mr. Mayers, on the status of the *Gazette*, which will be read with interest by those who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the true position of this, so long the solitary representative of periodical literature in China. To one who desires progress for this country in this direction, the *Peking Gazette* will always be interesting as a curiosity, a fossil, probably the last remnant of its species; and to the admirer or student of Chinese character and history, past and present, it affords the best starting point possible for investigation of the peculiarities of Chinese official customs, ideas and polity generally. The Index prefixed to the Translation will be extremely useful to all who consult its pages for the native records of the events of 1874. Its classification and general completeness render it an easy matter to find any edict or memorial that may be wanted; and will suffice to make the publication a work of ordinary reference for all those who are interested in the official life and history of the land.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The "Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1874," just issued from this office, is, as usual, a reprint of the translations published from week to week in the N.-C. *Herald*. This is the third volume of the series, and has the advantage over its predecessors of an elaborate index, which will immeasurably increase its value for reference. The index is divided into six chief heads—such as Court Affairs, Judicial and Revenue, External Relations, &c., &c.; and these again are sub-divided under minor heads, such as Audiences, Appeals, Corea, &c.; so that any important edict or memorial can be easily traced. An article on the status of the *Gazette*, published last autumn in the *China Review*, forms an appropriate preface.—N.-C. *Daily News*.

Price, \$2.00 per Copy.

To be had at the N.-C. Herald Office, at Messrs. KELLY & Co., HALL & HOLTS, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

29th March, 1875.

7, Hankow Road.

tf 2825

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Established 1799.

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LONDON 1862.

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Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

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### Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

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Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

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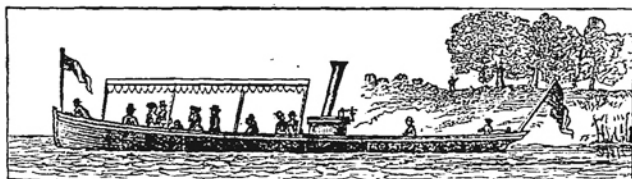
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25jy-74 4



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### SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

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|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 23 feet long | seats for 8 persons  | complete from £195 to £270  |
| 30 feet long | seats for 14 persons | complete from £260 to £360  |
| 37 feet long | seats for 20 persons | complete from £324 to £430  |
| 43 feet long | seats for 26 persons | complete from £424 to £610  |
| 50 feet long | seats for 30 persons | complete from £560 to £1040 |
| &c.          | &c.                  | &c.                         |

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

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The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

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25jy-75 5

## Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

### The Friend to All.

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is unto meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

## DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Agents for Shanghai—WATSON, CLARKE & Co.

Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & Co.

30c-76

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.  
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| DATE.    | SHIP'S NAME.  | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTA.    | FROM              | SAILED.  | CARGO.     | CONSIGNEES.            |
|----------|---------------|-------------|------|-----------|-------------------|----------|------------|------------------------|
| April 30 | Hupei         | Am str      | 1079 | Steele    | Ningpo            | April 29 | General    | Russell and Co         |
| May 1    | Amoy          | Br str      | 811  | Drewes    | H'kong & Canton   | ... 24   | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 1 Glenalloch  | Br str      | 1386 | MacBain   | Nagasaki          | ... 29   | do         | Gilman and Co          |
| ...      | 1 Fire Queen  | Am str      | 1123 | Paul      | Hankow and Ports  | ... 29   | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 2 Hupei       | Am str      | 1079 | Steele    | Ningpo            | May 1    | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 2 Chihli      | Am str      | 763  | Patterson | Chefoo & Tientsin | April —  | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 2 Swatow      | Br str      | 520  | Corner    | Swatow            | ... —    | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 2 Ningpo      | Br str      | 761  | Rayner    | H'kong & Canton   | ... 27   | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 2 Tokio Maru  | Jap str     | 1146 | Dunn      | N'saki, Hio, &c.  | ... —    | do         | M. B. S. S. Co         |
| ...      | 2 Cebu        | Spa str     | 250  | Cruz      | Pangasinan        | ... 20   | Sapanwood  | Boyd and Co            |
| ...      | 2 Olympia     | Ger str     | 799  | Paulsen   | Swatow            | ... 27   | General    | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 2 Haining     | Br str      | 546  | Drage     | Chefoo & Tientsin | ... 28   | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...      | 2 Kwa Hsing   | Chi str     | —    | —         | —                 | ...      | ...        | ...                    |
| ...      | 3 Lombardy    | Br str      | 1726 | Gillion   | Hongkong          | ... 29   | Mails, &c. | P. & O. S. N. Co       |
| ...      | 3 Ichang      | Br str      | 699  | Jarnell   | Hankow and Ports  | ...      | General    | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 4 Fyehow      | Am str      | 879  | Lloyd     | Hankow and Ports  | ...      | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 4 Tung Ting   | Chi str     | 241  | Burr      | Hankow and Ports  | ...      | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...      | 5 Hupei       | Am str      | 1079 | Steele    | Ningpo            | May 4    | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 5 Bombay      | Br str      | 749  | Davis     | Hongkong          | ... 1    | Mails, &c. | P. & O. S. N. Co       |
| ...      | 5 Decrés      | Fr corv     | 890  | Bosq      | —                 | ...      | ...        | ...                    |
| ...      | 5 Church Hay  | Chi str     | —    | —         | —                 | ...      | ...        | ...                    |
| ...      | 5 Bengal      | Br str      | 1303 | Douglas   | Nagasaki          | ... 3    | General    | Gilman and Co          |
| ...      | 6 Shanghai    | Br str      | 1174 | Hardie    | Hankow and Ports  | ... 4    | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 6 Shingking   | Am str      | 710  | Hawes     | Chefoo & Tientsin | ... 2    | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 6 Black Alder | Br sh       | 917  | Whyte     | Nagasaki          | ... 2    | Coals      | Gibb, Livingston & Co  |
| ...      | 6 Wilhelmine  | Br bq       | 227  | Köch      | Taiwanfoo         | April 23 | Sugar      | Chinese                |

DEPARTURES  
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| DATE.    | SHIP'S NAME.    | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN.       | DESTINATION.        | CARGO.     | DISPATCHED BY          |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|
| April 30 | Hankow          | Br str      | 2332 | Symington      | Hankow              | Ballast    | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 30 Taku         | Br str      | 608  | Hooper         | Chefoo & Tientsin   | Sundries   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...      | 30 Hupei        | Am str      | 1079 | Steele         | Ningpo              | do         | Russell and Co         |
| May 1    | Peking          | Br str      | 1274 | Tapp           | Hankow and Ports    | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 1 Shantung      | Am str      | 724  | Winsor         | Tientsin via Chefoo | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 1 Europe        | Br str      | 528  | Beckett        | Chefoo & N'chwang   | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...      | 1 Yangtze       | Br str      | 782  | Cass           | H'kong & Canton     | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 1 Strassburg    | Ger str     | 2230 | Barre          | Hankow              | do         | Raid, Evans and Co     |
| ...      | 2 Plymouth Rock | Am str      | 768  | Simmons        | Hankow and Ports    | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 2 Amoy          | Br str      | 814  | Drewes         | H'kong & Canton     | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 2 Orissa        | Br str      | 1119 | Edmond         | Hongkong            | Mails, &c. | P. & O. Co             |
| ...      | 2 Condor        | Ger bq      | 239  | Bruhn          | Wandivastock        | Sundries   | Ernst Taumeyer         |
| ...      | 2 Aden          | Chi str     | 507  | Benson         | Tientsin            | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...      | 2 Vsnick        | H.I.R.M.C.  | 1069 | Norasileky     | —                   | do         | —                      |
| ...      | 3 Fleurs Castle | Br str      | 1622 | Dickie         | Hankow              | do         | Adamson, Bell and Co   |
| ...      | 3 Hupei         | Am str      | 1079 | Steele         | Ningpo              | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 4 Shanse        | Am str      | 561  | Crowell        | N'chwang via C'foo  | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 4 Tzechuen      | Am str      | 561  | Friend         | Chefoo              | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 4 Tunsin        | Br str      | 610  | Bergman        | Hankow & Ports      | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 4 Glengyle      | Br str      | 1265 | Martin         | Swatow, &c.         | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 4 Catharina     | Dan bq      | 316  | Fisher         | Newchwang           | do         | Master                 |
| ...      | 4 Modeste       | H.M. cor.   | 1405 | A. Buller      | Hankow              | —          | —                      |
| ...      | 4 Vigilant      | H. M. S.    | 835  | H. C. D. Ryder | Hankow              | Sundries   | Morris, Lewis and Co   |
| ...      | 4 Lunan         | Br bq       | 262  | Whitton        | Chefoo              | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 4 Ningpo        | Br str      | 761  | Rayner         | H'kong & Canton     | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...      | 5 Haining       | Br str      | 545  | Drage          | Chefoo & Tientsin   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...      | 5 Hanyang       | Br str      | 261  | Hughes         | Hankow & Ports      | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 5 Chihli        | Am str      | 763  | Patterson      | Chefoo & Tientsin   | do         | M. B. S. S. Co         |
| ...      | 5 Kanagawa Maru | Jap str     | 749  | Roper          | N'saki, Hio, &c.    | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...      | 5 Olympia       | Ger str     | 799  | Paulsen        | Swatow              | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 5 Egeen         | Br str      | 836  | Sharvart       | Swatow              | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...      | 5 Sir Lancelot  | Br sh       | 885  | Colgate        | New York            | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 5 Hupei         | Am str      | 1079 | Steele         | Ningpo              | do         | P. & O. Co             |
| ...      | 6 Bombay        | Br str      | 749  | Davis          | Nagasaki            | Original   | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 6 Fire Queen    | Am str      | 1123 | Paul           | Hankow and Ports    | Sundries   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 6 Swatow        | Br str      | 520  | Corner         | Newchwang           | do         | P. M. S. S. Co         |
| ...      | 6 Golden Age    | Am str      | 1158 | Coy            | N'saki, Hio, &c.    | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...      | 6 Nestor        | Br str      | 1414 | Courtenay      | London              | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...      | 6 Ping-on       | Am str      | 477  | Askins         | Nagasaki            | Ballast    | G. N. T. Co            |
| ...      | 6 H. C. Oersted | Dan str     | 337  | Petersen       | Cruise              | —          | —                      |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No. & SEC | NAME   | TON-NAGE | COMMANDER      | FLAG & RIG        | GUNS | H. P. | MEN | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM        |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------|-------|-----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2 c       | Ascold | 2217     | P. Tirtoff     | H. I. R. M. Corv. | 14   | 360   | 420 | Apr 21          | Hongkong and Amoy |
| 2 c       | Decrés | 890      | Bosq           | Fr. Corv.         | 10   | 340   | 207 | May 5           | —                 |
| 3 c       | Midge  | 460      | J. F. G. Grant | H. M. gun-vessel  | 4    | 120   | 73  | Apr 17          | —                 |
| O D       | Palos  | 420      | W. R. Bridgman | U. S. G. B.       | 6    | 300   | 70  | Apr 9           | Tientsin          |

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